Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 33. VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1901. NO. 16

A Wedge of Satisfaction

Goes into every home into which any of our

Sterling Silver or Silver Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons

enter. We buy from makers of established reputation, and we absolutely guarantee their goods.

Our large stock ensures your being satisfied in buying here.

Challoner & Mitchell,

Jewelers, 47 Government Street.

THE STARTING POINT

On the road to health is at your Grocer's. It's of vast importance to you to know whether or not he handles good, pure goods, and handles them in a cleanly manner. Our store is a paragon of cleanliness.

BASS'S ALE, quarts, per bottle ..... 15c.
SNOW FLAKES, per pkg. ..... 10c.
(The Finest Breakfast Food.)
FLAKE BARLEY, 4 lbs. ..... 25c.
(It is not heating.)
LUNCH TONGUE, per tin ..... 25c.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.,

CASH GROCERS.

J. Piercy & Co.

Wholesale Dry Goods.

21, 23, 25, 27. 29 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

Store Fronts Decorated

FOR RECEPTION OF T. R. H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK.

Apply now to

J. W. MELLOR

For plans, specifications and estimates. Mr. Paul Bergran, our decorator, is an expert in this line.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, LD

Poultry Netting, Garden Tools,
Bone Mills, Lawn Mowers,
Garden Barrows, Paints and Oils.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, LD.

61 Yates Street Victoria.

J. & J. Taylor's FIRE PROOF **SAFES**

And Vault Doors.

J. BARNSLEY & CO., Agents,

Government St. Guns and Ammunition

NOLTE — GLASSES ADJUSTED. 37 EYES TESTED FREE. — FORT ST.

OUTINGS.

Those who intend to camp for the next two months should call at the SANITARY FEATHER WORKS for Mattresses, Pillows, Cushions, etc. Prices reasonable. Phone 392. Free Delivery.

COR. FORT AND BLANCHARD STS.

Hammocks! Hammocks!

At greatly reduced prices to clear.

FRUIT JARS.

Pints, 75c.; Quarts, 90c.; Half-Gallon, $1.25.

HASTIE'S FAIR,

77 GOVERNMENT STREET.

GET YOUR TENNIS GOODS from J. Barnsley & Co., 115 Government street. Kodaks and supplies.

Kingham & Co.

Have Removed

Their Coal Office to 34 Broad, corner Trounce Ave.

OFFICE TELEPHONE, 604.
WHARF TELEPHONE, 647.

FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP

Cottage, Toronto St., close to Park.
6 roomed house, new, Stanley Ave.
6 roomed cottage, only $1,000.
3 lots on South Turner St.

TO LET

Cottage, 4 rooms, per month ..... $ 7 00
House, 6 rooms, A1 condition 13 00
Furnished cottage, 5 rooms 12 00
Cottage, 6 rooms, electric light, etc... 13 50
House, 6 rooms, in good repair 14 00

YOUR FIRE INSURANCE WE SOLICIT. MONEY TO LOAN, ETC.

P. G. MacGregor & Co.,

Offices, No. 2 View Street, "MacGregor Block."

Do You Drink Wine?

TRY

Perinet Fils Champagne

Pints, Quarts and Magnums.

Price reasonable. Quality the Best.

Hudson's Bay Co., Agents.

IF YOU WANT TO PURCHASE

Real Estate

Call and See

F. G. Richards

AT NO. 19 BROAD STREET.

From him you can get the best bargains to be had in Victoria in dwellings, either cottages or two story; also in building lots. Agents for the Phoenix, of Hartford, Fire. Money to loan at low rates of interest.

Remember the No.--
19, BROAD, CORNER OF VIEW STREET.

LEE & FRASER,

Real Estate Agents.

Lot, corner Stanley Ave. and Pembroke St. ..... $ 300
David St., full sized lot 400
South Saanich, 260 acres of good land, to be sold in block or in part, at ..... 360 per acre
5 acres Wilkinson road, with improvements 950
Good business for sale in the city, buildings and stock 2,500

Several desirable homes over James Bay at reasonable figures.

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

9 and 11 Trounce Ave., Victoria, B. C.

Houses To Let and For Sale

In all parts of the city. Call at our office to examine our list.

Fire Insurance

Agents for The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co., The Atlas Assurance Co., Limited.

A. W. MORE & CO., LD.,

86 Government St., Next Bank of Montreal.

BARLEY CHOP

For Horses and Cattle. Is pure feed—imitated, but never equalled. Watch the brand.

Sylvester Feed Co., Ld., CITY MARKET.

STRIKE MAY SPREAD.

Furnaces in Mahoning and Shenango Valleys Are Likely to Be Shut Down.

(Associated Press.)

Pittsburg, Pa., July 27.—The Post says a serious spread of the steel strike is now threatened in an unexpected quarter. From the sheet, steel, hoop and tin mills the contest is expected to reach out into the furnaces in the Mahoning and Shenango valleys, and cause a complete shut down of these plants. It would throw many hundreds of men out of employment and curtail the production of raw material as well as the finished lines.

HIGHLY PAID ARTISTS.

Musicians and Operatic Stars Receive Large Sums for Performing in Private—Parties at Blenheim.

(Associated Press.)

London, July 27.—Never before have musicians and operatic stars received such very large sums for performing in private as they have done this season in London. Kubelik, the youthful violinist, is easily the lion of the lot. He never played at a private concert for less than 120 guineas, and generally got 200, and there was scarcely an evening that he was not found at the house of some millionaire. One well known woman gave a Kubelik party each week, and, not satisfied with paying the maximum sum for his services, presented the virtuoso with a Stradivarius worth £1,500.

Mme. Melba's London agent asserts that she has received 500 guineas twice for appearing at private parties, which works out at about 125 guineas per song.

Paderewski got 1,000 guineas for two performances in houses on Carlton House terrace. In many cases these large sums are paid by Americans.

An agent who supplies luxuries to London millionaires said in the course of an interview that only a few years ago all the leading artists might be secured for a private party for what one now demands.

Performers receive more for this class of entertainment than they get for public appearances.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have been entertaining elaborately, giving week-end parties at Blenheim, although of course these functions do not compare with their great political fete to be given at Blenheim on August 10th.

The Duke and Duchess dispense hospitality in the most lavish manner. A small army of footmen, wearing the picturesque liveries of the house of Churchill, embroidered with mottoes, attend the guests at Blenheim who go to dinner in a stately procession to the accompaniment of a string orchestra. Blenheim has been thoroughly renovated and every modern luxury that wealth can devise has been introduced, including motor cars.

LADY SERVANTS.

Latest Phase of the Question in England.

(Associated Press.)

London, July 27.—The difficulty of procuring domestic servants has long been the bane of household life in England, which condition is responsible for creating demand for lady servants. This phase of the affair has reached a climax. The Morning Post this week printed the following advertisement: "Wanted—A lady to groom and take care of a small pony and to assist in house work of a small house in the country. The cook is a lady and no servants are kept. Only gentlewomen need write."

Lady cooks and lady scullery maids are now quite common, and apparently lady grooms and lady coachmen are likely to become equally so.

PENNSYLVANIA FIRE.

(Associated Press.)

York, Pa., July 27.—The machine shops of the American Machine & Foundry Co., Hanover, were destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is estimated at from $75,000 to $125,000. This plant was owned by the American Tobacco Company.

THE MAINE LAUNCHED.

(Associated Press.)

Philadelphia, July 27.—The battleship Maine was successfully launched at Cramp's yard this morning. An immense crowd witnessed the launching. There was not a hitch to mar the success of the big battleship's dip.

Sailing of Shamrock II.

The Challenger To-Day Started on Her Trip Across the Atlantic.

Favored By Wind She Started Out Under Her Own Canvas.

Thousands of People Lined the Shore and Cheered the Departing Yacht.

(Associated Press.)

Gourock, Scotland, July 27.—Shamrock II., accompanied by the Erin, sailed at 10:30 o'clock this morning for New York. Great enthusiasm was displayed as the challenger departed.

Capt. Seymour decided to go out under canvas, and he was favored with an easterly wind sufficient to keep the flags streaming in the direction the yacht had to sail.

The challenger cut a strange figure with her stunted spars and scanty canvas as she lay ready to start. At 10 o'clock Sir Thomas Lipton and Mr. Watson boarded her, and a few minutes later the challenger's moorings were slipped, her head sails broken out and Shamrock II. slipped away on her voyage across the Atlantic.

Thousands of persons gathered along the shore and on the pier at Gourock and greeted the yacht's departure with a great outburst of cheering again and again renewed. Hats and handkerchiefs were waved, guns saluted and steam whistles and sirens shrieked. Shamrock's crew were all mustered on deck and, led by Sir Thomas, gave a hearty response to the greetings. For miles along the shore crowds occupied every vantage point, and the cheers passed from group to group until the challenger, with her racing flags at the masthead and the Erin with the Stars and Stripes flying at her fore, disappeared from sight.

Sir Thomas Lipton remained aboard the challenger till she was off the Cumbrae, when he returned on a tug. Before leaving he addressed the challenger's crew, thanking them for what they had done already and wishing them God speed on the voyage and a successful finish to their task.

He said, too, they had the best boat it was possible to provide for them, and that Mr. Watson had done his part well, partly for love of his profession and partly for love of the old flag the boat went to represent. They had a stiff fight before them, continued Sir Thomas; but the opponents they went to meet were generous. Whatever the result of the races might be, he knew the best yacht would win, and if any favor were shown it would not be to the disadvantage of the British boat.

Forced to Evacuate

Detachment of Steinacker's Horse, Occupying Bremersdorp, Outnumbered by Burghers.

Was Forced to Fight Its Way to Lembobo—The Casualties.

(Associated Press.)

London, July 27.—Telegraphing from Pretoria under the date of July 26th, Lord Kitchener reports to the war office as follows:

"A detachment of Steinacker's Horse, occupying Bremersdorp, was forced to evacuate on the 24th by a superior force of Boers, probably the commandoes from Amsterdam and Pietretie.

"The detachment fought its way to Lembobo, a distance of 16 miles, losing about ten killed or wounded and a few missing."

OBITUARY.

A. H. Sheldon, Secretary of the Ocean Steamship Company, is Dead.

(Associated Press.)

San Francisco, July 27.—A. H. Sheldon, secretary of the Ocean Steamship Company, and several of Spreckles's Hawaiian sugar plantations, is dead from a shock caused by a surgical operation. He was a native of Vermont.

Statistics prove that nearly two-thirds of the letters carried by the postal service of the world are written, sent to, and read by English-speaking people.

CHEAP HOMES

Small Deposit and Monthly Installments of $10 Each.

9 ACRES IN JAMES BAY, sub-divided into city lots; ten minutes from Post Office; prices from $375 upwards. For particulars apply to

B.C. Land and Investment Agency, Ld.,

40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

THE TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS.

American Delegates Are Greatly Satisfied With the Week's Work in London.

(Associated Press.)

London, July 27.—"God grant that before long you may be able to find a cure for cancer or check its course." This sentence in King Edward's address to the delegates to the British congress on tuberculosis has been a subject of much private comment, and has given vitality to the gossip of some months ago that the King was affected with cancer of the throat, for which, however, there is no sort of foundation. In this sentence King Edward doubtless referred to the sufferings of his sister, the Empress Frederick of Germany, who is daily reported to be in a more painful condition, and whom King Edward will shortly visit.

The American delegates to the British congress on tuberculosis, which terminated July 26th, are now leaving London. They express themselves as greatly satisfied with the result of the week's work. Dr. S. A. Knapp, of New York, said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"Dr. Robert Koch's sensational announcement, coming from the discovery of the tuberculosis germ, necessarily attracts world-wide attention. Personally we feel we must suspend judgment for the time being, but we urge the continuance of all present precautions until the matter has been fully solved."

Miners and Their Wages

The Conference With Mr. Dunsmuir Ended Unsatisfactorily For the Men.

Extension Mines May Close for a Time if Company's Terms Are Refused.

Coal Operators in Missouri Have Granted Substantial Increases to the Workers.

(Special to the Times.)

Nanaimo July 27.—Hon. James Dunsmuir was interviewed yesterday by Extension miners regarding the wage scale for the ensuing year. The conference ended unsatisfactorily. The miners decided to quit work to-day and hold a mass meeting at Ladysmith. Five hundred men met there this forenoon, when strong speeches for and against the company's proposals were made. A large section of the miners are discontented with the conditions, and those conversant with the trouble say a strike is inevitable. It is learned that Mr. Dunsmuir has given the miners his last word in the matter, and will not recede from the proposition submitted. He was at Ladysmith this morning.

Arrivals from Extension say it is not at all unlikely Extension mines will be shut down for months if the men decline the terms offered by the company. A number of Extension miners have warned their comrades that they are asking and expecting too much in the present condition and outlook of the coal trade.

Increases in Missouri.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 27.—It is announced at the national headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America that the Missouri operators and miners have signed the new scale recently presented at their convention in Kansas City. The miners secured an increase in day wages, ranging from 11 to 20 cents, in the Whitwell and Tracy City, Tenn., districts, a renewal of last year's agreement between the operators and miners has also been effected.

TWENTY THOUSAND STOLEN.

Safe Containing Money for United States Soldiers Robbed at Santa Cruz.

(Associated Press.)

Manila, July 27.—The robbery of the paymaster's safe at Santa Cruz of $20,000 yesterday is supposed to have been the work of soldiers. It appears that Major Canby, who was paying the troops in the Laguna district, left the safe in the guardhouse, and that while it was there the thieves succeeded in abstracting its contents. Gen. Chaffee has sent the chief of Manila detectives to Santa Cruz to investigate the affair. Chief Paymaster Tower was not apprised of the robbery until informed of it by a representative of the Associated Press.

The trial of Lieut. Preston Brown, of the Second Infantry, charged with murdering a native near Binangonan, is finished. In the course of the proceedings it was proved the native was killed while trying to escape, and the acquittal of Lieut. Brown is expected.

CANADIAN BRIEFS.

(Associated Press.)

London, Ont., July 27.—Mrs. Margaret Robinson Christie, widow of the late Hon. David Christie, late Speaker of the Senate, who was also secretary of state in the Mackenzie administration, died yesterday, aged 86 years.

Stratford, Ont., July 27.—Michael O'Connor, a farmer of Downie, is in a critical condition as the result of falling on a pitchfork which pierced the upper part of his stomach on Thursday.

Woodstock, N. B., July 27.—It is thought that the man killed on the railway track here on Thursday night is Wilfrid Blondin, the alleged Massachusetts wife murderer.

Second Day Of Regatta

Delightful Weather Again Favors Crews and Visitors at Shawnigan Lake.

Race Between the Seniors Is Expected to Prove an Exciting Event.

The Vancouver Four Not Inclined to Compete for the Helmcken Cup.

(From Our Own Reporter.)

Shawnigan, July 27.—11 a. m.—Beautiful weather favors the second day's races of the N. P. A. A. O. regatta. The first train from Victoria brought a very large crowd, and the interest in the events continues unabated.

This morning the lapstreak crews were out bright and early, but the seniors have been busily engaged in putting their lithe, long craft in condition for this afternoon's great contest.

This event will undoubtedly be the piece de resistance of not only to-day's programme, but of the entire regatta.

The J. B. A. A. seniors appear quite confident, but say very little. They are content to let their actions speak and to give vent to little in the way of roseate predictions.

The most feared of the rivals is the Portland crew, and as one of the local oarsmen who was a valued member of the immortal Big Four said, the Bays will have all they can do to keep out of their American adversaries' way.

Unfortunately the result of the junior four-oared race yesterday has provoked a somewhat unsatisfactory state of affairs. It is understood that the Vancouver four are not inclined to row over for the Helmcken Cup. Originally it was the intention to schedule the row-off after the great seniors' race to-day, and it is hoped that this may be the case.

The conditions are favorable, and it is recognized that next to the seniors' event the interest centres in the juniors. The race in question would be contested by the J. B. A. A. juniors, Vancouver and Nelson crews.

The 7 o'clock train will take to the city the majority of the oarsmen, who are desirous of attending the banquet to be held to-night.

Picnic parties galore are in evidence. From the balcony of the hotel groups of people may be seen in all directions.

This morning, taking advantage of the beautiful weather, and in recognition of the rigid requirements of training, the various oarsmen took an early plunge into the lake. Such a "duck" is worth a dozen of the other methods of getting into trim.

Notes From The Capital

Governor-General Approves of Agreement Between Banks of B. C. and Commerce.

Ontario Manufacturer Will Apply For Bill of Divorce From His Wife.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, July 27.—To-day's Canada Gazette has the following: "His Excellency is pleased, under the provisions of the Bank Act Amendment Act, 1900, and by and with the advice of the King's Privy Council for Canada, to approve of an agreement dated the 15th day of December, 1900, between the Bank of British Columbia and the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and His Excellency is further pleased to approve of the proposed increase of the capital stock of the Canadian Bank of Commerce from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000, in order to provide for the payment to the Bank of British Columbia of $2,000,000 of fully paid up shares of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, as provided in the agreement."

Applying for Incorporation.

The Globe Registry Co., of America, with headquarters in Ottawa, is applying for incorporation. The capital stock is placed at $100,000. This company is for the purpose of carrying on a general business of registration, identification and assistance and protection to persons who, through illness or need of any kind, are incapable of helping themselves.

Seeking Divorce.

James Brown, a Simcoe, Ontario, manufacturer, will apply to the next session for a bill of divorce from his wife, Abigail Brown, formerly of the township of Tay, but now residing in Toronto.

ORDERED TO WORK.

(Associated Press.)

Chicago, Ills., July 27.—The striking iron moulders of Chicago have been notified by the officers of the national organization of moulders that they must return to work immediately or allow other union workers to take their places.

Campbell's Prescription Store

We keep the largest stock of Drugs and Toilet Articles in the province.

Prescriptions promptly and carefully executed.

Company's Position

Manager McNicoll, of C. P. R., Willing to Discuss Situation With the Strikers.

Says the Strike Is Practically Over in the Old Provinces.

Winnipeg, July 26.—Vice-President McNicoll, of the C. P. R., who leaves on Tuesday for the Coast, after attending the opening of the Winnipeg fair, said:

"As matters stand just now the trackmen's strike in the old provinces is practically over, but in Manitoba and the Territories, our old trackmen who want to go back and new men whom we are employing, are intimidated and driven off at many points. Intimidation is carried on by a few strikers whom nothing can satisfy, and by irresponsible persons in smaller towns who, I am sure, in no way represent the true state of public opinion.

"Then, again, meetings are being held and wild resolutions passed by irresponsible persons, which are telegraphed all over the continent to the immense injury of Manitoba, outsiders being led to believe that this part of the Dominion is in a state of anarchy and that it will be impossible to get the present magnificent crop to market.

"The intimidation to which our trackmen is subjected extends to other labor which we are bringing in, the upshot being that we are prevented from building certain branch lines and extensions that are sorely needed. I venture to think that if the farmers and storekeepers at the places referred to would calmly reflect on the situation, they would perceive that they are quite as much interested as the company in getting the strike settled, in order that the crop may be promptly moved and the general business of the country handled as it ought to be in this period of prosperity.

"The company's position with respect to the strike is simply this: If any of our men, trackmen or otherwise, think they can get higher wages with constant employment elsewhere, we are willing and ready to help them obtain it. But considering that we are paying our trackmen higher wages than any other road in Canada and than any roads in the United States operating in similar territory, we feel that the attempt to force us to pay still higher wages at this particular time, with a huge crop on our hands, is unfair to the last degree, and that we are entitled to the support of every man who has anything at stake in Canada.

"I am ready now, as I have been from the beginning of the trouble, to meet the strikers and discuss the situation, but it is only right that they should understand, once for all, that the company does not intend to submit to unjust demands. As I have said, the question is one in which the people of Manitoba have really more interest at the present time than the company."

In continuation of report made by the Toronto Evening News special correspondent, July 22nd, regarding the situation of the C. P. R. trackmen's strike in Ontario, the following report is made: C. P. R. trackmen at work in Ontario: Between Toronto and Windsor, 131; should be 148. Between Toronto and Montreal, 127; should be 224. Between Toronto and Owen Sound, 101; should be 80. Total, 359; should be 452. Deficiency in Ontario, 93.

Yesterday the C. P. R. trackmen were back at work all along the line between here and Owen Sound. The News correspondent, in making the trip found men at work on every one of the 20 sections of the division. Altogether 101 were counted along the track, although the regular summer force is only a foreman and three men to every section, or 80 in all.

The whole of Mr. Halloway's division from Toronto Junction to Owen Sound is in first rate condition, and every section is well divided, and shows signs of considerable work having been done on it within the last few days.

The following is the number of men, including the firemen, seen at work on each section yesterday by the News correspondent: Section 2—Weston, 5 men; 3—Woodbridge, 6; 4—Kleinburg, 14; 5—Bolton, 14; 6—Mono Road, 4; 7—Caledon, 5; 8—Melville Junction 5; 10—Orangeville, 10; 11—Shelborne, 4; 12—Dundalk, 5; 13—Proton, 2; 14—Flesherton, 10; 15—Markdale, 2; 16—Berkeley, 1; 17—Holland Centre, 3; 48—Chatsworth, 5; 19—Rockford, 3. 20—Owen Sound, 6.

This includes the News investigation into the state of affairs on all the main lines of the C. P. R. throughout Ontario. The net result is, that where a full force would require 442 men, the number actually seen by the News correspondent was 359. That is to say, on the Windsor line there are 131 where there should be 148; on the Montreal line 127 where there should be 224, and on the Owen Sound line 101, where there should be 80. In addition to this it may be said that while the track in many sections has evidently been neglected for some time, in no place does it appear to be out of order or dangerous, and as far as could be seen trains are run promptly on time.

When you feel weak, run down, nervous, unable to work or think as you ought, take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. They'll build up your health and give you strength and energy.

COVERS WIDE RANGE.

Admiral Schley's Conduct During Operations in West Indian Waters Will Be Investigated.

Washington, July 26.—The precept to the Schley court of inquiry which the navy department has been preparing for the past few days, was given to the public this afternoon.

It is a document addressed to Admiral Dewey as president of the court, instructing him concerning the matters to be investigated. While it declares that the "entire matter" of Admiral Schley's conduct during the operations in West Indian waters shall be investigated, making up the very words employed by Admiral Schley in his letter to Secretary Long, it also selects certain distinctive acts of the Rear-Admiral concerning the facts and propriety of which it calls for particular investigation.

These points cover briefly Admiral Schley's alleged delay with the flying squadron at Cienfuegos; the slowness of his progress towards Santiago after leaving Cienfuegos and the retrograde movement toward Key West; the effectiveness of the bombardment of the Spanish fleet at the range used in the reconnaisance of May 31st; the state of the coal supply on various ships when he telegraphed the department that he had to return to Key West; the Brooklyn at Santiago; the accuracy of his fire, and the naval engagement off Santiago. One of the most important points in the precept is the direction to the court to report in its conclusion "all the pertinent facts which it may deem to be established, together with its opinion and recommendations in the premises."

Judge Advocate General Lemley, who is designated as judge advocate of the court to-day, will now proceed with the preparation of his case.

STEEL TRADE STRIKE.

The Latest Move by the National Tube Works Company at McKeesport.

Pittsburg, July 26.—The National Tube Works company at McKeesport has made an unexpected move, intended to checkmate the Amalgamated Association. Their skilled workmen have been asked to sign individual contracts to practically repudiate any union labor, and they have been given but a short time to think the matter over. It is understood that should they not sign the contracts they will find their positions vacant and the axe is expected to fall tomorrow. It transpired to-day that late on Thursday evening the six hundred welders of the mills were taken into the office of the general superintendent, where they were presented with individual contracts to be signed for at least a year. Some demurred, while others signed the contracts. This movement, fighting fire with fire, carried consternation into the ranks of the strikers. It was intimated to-night by friends of the welders that they would all sign the contracts.

President Shaffer was closely confined to his office to-day, and there was a constant stream of visitors calling on him, who were shown in as soon as possible. These visitors were mostly mill workers, and a number were recognized as McKeesport residents. While the rank and file of the strikers are not acquainted with the plans of the campaign, they now believe that there are some important developments to take place which will change the aspect of affairs considerably.

The schooner White Way was wrecked near Renews on Thursday night within a short distance of the point where were wrecked the Lusitania and the British steamer Delmar. A dense fog was the cause. The crew escaped in the boats and reached the land.

A Woman's Eyes

Will tell her love, though every other feature be hidden under the oriental *Yashmak*. A woman's eyes are equally eloquent as to her health. She can teach her lips to laugh in spite of pain, but the eyes will never be partner in that deceit. Deep hollows, dark circles, wrinkles at the corners, tell the story of pain and sleeplessness. Much of the nervousness, sleeplessness and suffering in general, endured by women, is caused by a diseased condition of the womanly organs. When that diseased condition is cured there are no more hollow, dark ringed eyes. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures irregularity, inflammation, ulceration, and female weakness, stops enfeebling drains, strengthens the nervous system and gives to the mother health for her duties, and happiness in their performance.

"My niece was troubled with female weakness for about four years before I asked for your advice," writes Mr. J. W. McGregor, of 62d St. and Princeton Ave., Chicago, Ills. "You advised her to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which she did faithfully for nine months, and now we may acknowledge to you that she is a *well woman*. We cannot thank you enough for the cure. We have recommended your medicine to all our friends, and believe it to be a wonderful discovery."

Medical Adviser sent free on receipt of stamps to pay cost of customs and mailing *only*. Send 31 one-cent stamps for book in paper covers, or 50 stamps in cloth to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Shooting the Wounded

Kitchener's Report of the Murder of British Soldiers at Vlakfontein.

Capetown Correspondent Says Sir Bindon Blood Is Going to South Africa.

London, July 26.—The Daily Mail publishes Lord Kitchener's official report regarding the Vlakfontein affair, which is as follows:

"Lieutenant W. S. B. Duff, has given me the following: On the day after the fight at Vlakfontein, May 29th, Lieutenant Hearn told him that while lying on the ground wounded, he saw about 20 yards from him Lieutenant Spring and Sergeant Findlay, both slightly wounded. They were binding up each other's wounds, when a young Boer, with a pink puggaree around his hat, came up and shot both dead.

"Lieutenant Hearn lay quite still. The Boers thinking him dead contented themselves with taking his purse and leggings.

"Lieutenant Hearn also said that others of our wounded were shot by Boers.

"Lieutenant Duff collected this testimony of eight privates and non-commissioned officers, who affirmed that they saw Boers shoot our wounded. Several of the men saw a Boer, evidently some one in authority, trying to stop his men from shooting our wounded."

The foregoing is taken from Lord Kitchener's report on the subject. He has added that he would supplement it by sworn testimony.

The Capetown correspondent of the Standard, confirming rumors which have been in circulation for a fortnight in London, says: "Mail advices say it is reported in Pretoria that Lord Kitchener will give up his command August 31st, and proceed to England, where he will remain five months, then taking over the supreme command in India, and that Sir Bindon Blood is expected to succeed him in South Africa."

Gen. Baden-Powell Home.

Southampton, July 26.—General Baden-Powell arrived here this afternoon. He was formally welcomed by the mayor and civic authorities of Southampton at the pierhead. He boarded a train for London amid a scene of intense enthusiasm.

Fights at Jamestown.

Jamestown, St. Helena, July 26.—Bad blood among the Boer prisoners in St. Helena over the question of taking tae oath of allegiance to King Edward, has led to so much fighting and disorder that it has been necessary to remove those who have taken the oath to a separate enclosure. There were several severe encounters and the vigilance committee of the irreconcilables subjected those who had taken the oath to indignities. The ring-leaders have been imprisoned in the fortress.

TO DIMINISH TUBERCULOSIS.

Resolutions Passed at Final Sitting of the British Congress.

London, July 27.—At the final meeting of the British congress on tuberculosis, held to-day under the presidency of Lord Derby, resolutions were adopted in favor of legislation towards the suppression of expectoration in public places, and recommending the notification of the proper authorities in case of phthisis and the use of pocket spitoons, asserting that these sanitary provisions were indispensible in order to diminish tuberculosis.

A resolution was adopted expressing the opinion of the congress that the health officers should continue every effort to prevent the spread of tuberculosis through milk and meat, and that as the doubts concerning human immunity from bovine tuberculosis raised by Dr. Koch were of vital importance to the public health and the agricultural interests of the country, the government should immediately institute a rigid inquiry into the identity of human and bovine tuberculosis.

Other resolutions passed endorsed the educational work of the national societies toward the prevention of tuberculosis and invited legislation in support of this work.

The appointment of a permanent committee to collect evidence for public literature and recommend means for the prevention of tuberculosis was advocated. The members of this committee are to be nominated by the various governments from national societies.

KING EDWARD'S TITLE.

Lord Salisbury Introduces a Bill Authorizing Changes.

London, July 26.—In the House of Lords to-day Lord Salisbury, the Premier, introduced a bill authorizing King Edward to assume by proclamation, within six months after the adoption of the bill, such title as he may think fitly recognizes his dominion beyond the seas.

The Premier added that his title would probably be as follows: "Edward the Seventh by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of British Dominion beyond the Sea, King, Defender of the Faith, and Emperor of India."

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Signor Francisco Crispi, who has been dangerously ill for several days, seems to be gradually weakening.

The portions of Chinese revenue that are now applied to foreign debts previously incurred will be devoted to the payment of the indemnity whenever those debts are extinguished. Unless China in the meantime incurs other obligations, she will be free of foreign debt in 1940.

General White, of the United Garment Workers of America, announced yesterday that the strike at New York and other places was practically ended, except in the cases of several firms, against whom the workers have grievances. The agreement drawn by the strikers was signed to-day by a large number of manufacturers. The strike affected about 70,000 workers.

THE STREET FAIR.

Heavy Voting for Choice of a Carnival Queen.

No little interest is being taken in the voting for the queenship of the carnival and the friends and supporters of the rival queen candidates are rolling up warmly and fast to the aid of their respective choices. At present Mount Pleasant's candidate, Miss Jennie Fraser, is in the lead, and her loyal admirers are strenuous in the exertions they are making in her behalf. There is no doubt that long before the end of the contest there will be a considerable change in the standing of the various candidates, and the voting, although already large for so early a period in the competition, will run into several thousands of votes before the end on Friday week.

Votes can be cast at the street fair office in the Fairfield block, the Hudson's Bay stores or at any of the leading drug stores down town, or at Morrow's drug store on Mount Pleasant.—World.

ANOTHER UPRISING IN CHINA.

Rebels Now Occupy a Large Territory and Are Causing Much Alarm.

Another rising has recently taken place in North China, and the rebels who belong to a body called Lien Tsao Hui, have been gaining in strength of late, according to advices brought by the steamer Duke of Fife yesterday. The place now occupied by the rebels extends from Chihli to Honan, and a section along the Tien Yu railway from Ningho. The strength of the rebels is computed at over three thousand, headed by two ringleaders who are brothers. It is alleged that they were formerly high government officials, and have been drawing to their side the wealthy inhabitants in the interior. The alleged object of their rising is their opposition to the payment of the indemnity of China to the powers, and it is stated that they have declared their determination to protest against the payment at any cost. The commanders of the foreign forces in China dispatched three hundred troops against the rebels on the 15th instant, but as these were found insufficient, further reinforcements will be sent forward.

There have been wholesale executions of pirates lately at Chefoo. A correspondent of the China Gazette says: "The other day the little Chinese gunboat Chinhai, which has only two muzzle-loading guns on board, tackled and captured four piratical junks just outside, bringing back nearly thirty desperadoes of whom short work has been made. Eleven were executed in the jetty, and two days later eighteen of their companions followed them across the Styx. It was a ghastly affair, owing to the unusual clumsiness of the executioner, who had literally to saw off more than one wretched victim's head, and in some cases when he made his stroke at the victim's neck he only succeeded, so poor was his skill, in taking a little bit off the top of the wretch's cranium. Such a scene of hacking and chopping has not been seen here for many years."

THE GOVERNOR'S WIFE A PRISONER.—Mrs. Z. A. Van Luven is the wife of the governor of the county jail, Napanee, Ont., and was a great sufferer from rheumatism. When the best doctors in the community and "specialists" failed to help her, she buried her scepticism of proprietary remedies and purchased South American Rheumatic Cure. 4 bottles cured her. Sold by Lean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.—42.

An extraordinary affair is reported from Bangalore, writes a Bombay correspondent. Forty men of the detachment of the Middlesex regiment now in that station were simultaneously taken ill, and had to be conveyed to the hospital. Investigation showed that only the men who had drunk of a particular brew of tea were affected, and a chemical analysis showed that a large quantity of tobacco had been put in the brew.

CAREER AND CHARACTER OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

An address by Joseph Choate, Ambassador to Great Britain, on the career and character of Abraham Lincoln—his early life—his early struggles with the world—his character as developed in the later years of his life and his administration, which placed his name so high on the world's roll of honor and fame, has been published by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and may be had by sending six (6) cents in postage to F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Rev. Clifton Parker created a sensation at the W. C. T. U picnic at Toronto on Thursday by declaring that illegitimacy was increasing in Ontario at a rapid rate. The time had arrived for the W. C. T. U. to create an agitation to place all maternity homes under the supervision of proper authorities as provided by maternity aid.

A physician declares that people who use rocking-chairs the most become deaf the soonest, and that rocking also hurts the eyes and makes people near-sighted.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900.

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Cocoas and Chocolates.

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Breakfast Cocoa.—Absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup.

Premium No. 1 Chocolate.—The best plain chocolate in the market for drinking and also for making cake, icing, ice-cream, etc.

German Sweet Chocolate.—Good to eat and good to drink; palatable, nutritious, and healthful.

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ESTABLISHED 1780.

DORCHESTER, MASS.

BRANCH HOUSE, 12 and 14 St. John St., MONTREAL.

TRADE-MARK ON EVERY PACKAGE.

The Clover Point Meet

F. R. Sargison, of Victoria, Wins the Dorothy Medal and Cornwall Cup.

Vancouver Team Becomes the Owner of the Electric Railway Trophy.

Another of the trophies of the association came Victoria's way yesterday, F. R. Sargison capturing the Dorothy medal and the Cornwall cup. The Victoria shots improved wonderfully in their work and, with the exception of the ubiquitous Turnbull, of New Westminster, the fight for the coveted trophy lay between two of Victoria's markemen. The result was as follows:

Helmcken Match.

200, 500 and 600 yards; 7 shots at each range. Medal presented annually by Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken, K.C., M.P.P. The cup presented by Hon. C. F. Cornwall, when Lieut.-Governor, to become the property of any competitor winning it twice in succession. Winner in 1900, G. E.-T. Pittendrigh, Nanaimo.

$8.00, Medal and Cup—Mr. F. R. Sargison, Victoria	94
7.00—Mr. A. R. Langley, Victoria	92
6.00—Pte. Geo. Turnbull, Westminster	92
6.00—Mr. J. L. Beckwith, Victoria	92
5.00—Q. M. Sergt. F. Kennedy, Van.	91
5.00—Pte. W. Miller, Westminster	91
5.00—Corp. T. Cunningham, Westminst'r	90
4.00—Corp. S. C. Mortimore, Vancouver	90
4.00—Col. Sergt. Corbett, Westminster	90
4.00—Sergt. W. Winsby, Victoria	90
4.00—Lt. A. W. Currie, Victoria	89
3.00—Col. Sergt. Moscrop, Vancouver	89
3.00—Pte. W. Huston, Westminster	88
3.00—St. Sergt. H. J. Ferris, Vancouver	88
3.00—Capt. Casement, R. N.	87
3.00—Sergt. J. A. McTavish, Victoria	85
2.50—Q. M. Sergt. Winsby, Victoria	85
2.50—Mr. W. H. Wall, Nanaimo	85
2.50—Mr. W. J. McAllan, Nanaimo	85
2.50—Col. Sergt. C. Kendall, Vancouver	84
2.00—Sergt. P. M. Ferris, Vancouver	83
2.00—Mr. Jno. B. Thompson, Nanaimo	83
2.00—Major R. G. E. Leckie, Vancouver	83
2.00—Sergt. W. A. Taylor, Vancouver	83
2.00—Pte. G. A. Boult, Vancouver	82
2.00—Pte. F. J. McKenzie, Westminster	82

Tyros.

$2.00—Corp. W. H. Keallnge, Victoria	82
2.00—Sergt. Guest, R. E.	80
2.00—Pte. J. Jones, R. M. L. I.	79
2.00—Lce. Corp. Cox, R. N.	78
2.00—Sergt. Jeremy	78
1.00—Sergt. W. Sawyers, R. E.	78
1.00—Mr. Jno. D. Quine, Nanaimo	78
1.00—Corp. D. Savory, Victoria	78
1.00—Pte. W. Grant, Vancouver	78
1.00—Pte. J. V. St. G. Williams	76
1.00—Gr. F. Hatcher, Victoria	76
1.00—Lt. Guy H. Kirkpatrick	75
1.00—Lce. Corp. S. S. Harrison	75
1.00—Lt. J. C. Thompson	75
1.00—Gr. J. Webb, Victoria	74

Handicapped by the absence of their four cracks at Bisley, Victoria could not be expected to make the best showing in the team match of ten men each, for which the B. C. Electric Railway Company offer a cup. The cup was won yesterday by Vancouver, and becomes their property, as they have won it twice in three successive matches. The result follows:

Electric Railway Cup.

Presented by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company in 1898. To be won twice in three successive competitions to become permanent property. Winner in 1899, New Westminster; in 1900, Vancouver.

Open to teams of ten previously named members, each representing any one of the cities of British Columbia, the aggregate of whose scores in the Helmcken match shall be the highest:

$10.00 and Cup—Vancouver	827
5.00—New Westminster	872
Victoria	811
Comox	658

The Vancouver Corporation Cup went again to Pte. R. Wilson, of New Westminster, whose property it now becomes. Sergt. Lettice pushed him hard for the trophy, making but a point less than the winner. The results were as follows:

Vancouver Corporation Match.

800 yards; 10 shots. The cup, presented by the Corporation of Vancouver in 1896, to become the property of any competitior winning it twice. Winners: 1896, Mr. W. H. Wall; 1897, Gunner Geo. Turnbull; 1898, Gunner R. Wilson; 1899, Gunner W. Miller; 1900, L.-Corp. S. Peele.

$8.00 and Cup—Pte. R. Wilson, Westm'r	47
7.00—Lt. Guy Fitzpatrick, Strathcona	47
6.00—Co. S. M. W. H. Lettice, Victoria	46
5.00—Q. M. Sergt. W. P. Winsby, Vic.	46
4.00—Pte. Geo. Turnbull, Westminster	45
4.00—Pte. G. A. Boult, Vancouver	45
3.00—Gr. J. Webb, Victoria	44
3.00—Mr. J. L. Beckwith, Victoria	43
3.00—Corp. S. C. Mortimore, Vancouver	43
3.00—Sergt. W. A. Taylor, Vancouver	42
2.50—Capt. J. Duff Stuart, Vancouver	42
2.50—St. Sergt. H. J. Ferris, Vancouver	42
2.50—Mr. Jas. Dick, Nanaimo	42
2.50—Col. Sergt. J. Moscrop, Vancouver	42
2.50—Lce. Corp. Cox, R. N.	41
2.50—Maj. Harvest, Warspite	41
2.00—Pte. T. J. McKenzie, Westminster	41
2.00—Pte. W. Grant, Vancouver	41
2.00—Mr. W. J. McAllan, Nanaimo	41
2.00—Co. S. M. Bailey, Victoria	41
2.00—Pte. W. Miller, Westminster	41
2.00—Corp. T. Cunningham, Westminst'r	40

Tyros.

$2.00—Lt. W. H. Langley, Victoria	37
2.00—Maj. R. G. E. Leckie, Vancouver	37
2.00—Mr. J. D. Quine, Nanaimo	36
2.00—Lt. Calthorp, R. N.	34
2.00—E. R. A. F. Hill, Amphion	34
1.00—P. O. 1st Class S. Badcock, Amphion	33
1.00—Sergt. J. A. McTavish, Victoria	32
1.00—Lce. Corp. A. Selwood, Vancouver	32
1.00—Corp. W. H. Keallnge, Victoria	32
1.00—Pte. J. A. Paul, Vancouver	32
1.00—Lt. J. C. Thompson, Victoria	32
1.00—Corp. Brown, R. E.	30
1.00—Lce. Corp. S. S. Harrison, Vic.	29
1.00—Pte. G. A. McDonald, Vancouver	29
1.00—Stoker H. Mullery, Amphion	29

(Continued on page 8.)

A heavy shock of earthquake was felt at Elko, Neva, yesterday afternoon. The vibrations were from north to south and lasted three or four minutes.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

BUILDER & GENERAL CONTRACTOR

THOMAS CATTERALL—16 Broad street. Alterations, office fittings, wharves repaired, etc. Telephone B 371.

MOORE & WHITTINGTON, 139 Yates St. Estimates given, job work, etc. 'Phone 750. Screen doors and sash, garden swings, etc.

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MARINE IRON WORKS—Andrew Gray, Engineers, Founders, Boiler Makers. Pembroke street, near Store street. Works telephone 681, residence telephone 1009.

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BUSINESS MEN who use printers' ink need Engravings. Nothing so effective as illustrations. Everything wanted in this line made by the B. C. Photo-Engraving Co., 26 Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Cuts for catalogues a specialty.

ZINC ETCHINGS—All kinds of engravings on zinc, for printers, made by the B. C. Photo-Engraving Co., 26 Broad St., Victoria. Maps, plans, etc.

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PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS.

A. & W. WILSON, Plumbers and Gas Fitters, Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths; Dealers in the best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc.; shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 126.

JOHN COLBERT, 4 Broad street, plumber, gas, steam and hot water fitter, ship's plumbing, etc. Tel. 552. P. O. Box 545.

UPHOLSTERING AND AWNINGS.

SMITH & CHAMPION, 100 Douglas street. Upholstering and repairing a specialty; carpets cleaned and laid. 'Phone 718.

SCAVENGERS.

JULIUS WEST, General Scavenger, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned; contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; John Cochrane, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver street. Telephone 136.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEWER PIPE, FLOWER POTS, ETC.—B. C. Pottery Co., Ltd., Cor. Broad and Pandora, Victoria.

WANTS.

WANTED—Young man, to work on milk ranch. Apply T. A., Times.

WANTED—Respectable canvassers and agents, male or female, for a high-class Investment Co.; liberal remuneration to the right persons. Address Box 250, Victoria.

WANTED—House maid. Apply immediately to Matron, Jubilee Hospital.

WANTED—For Union and Comox District Hospital, a nurse; also two probationers. Applicants for nurse please forward references and state salary expected. Probationers, usual terms; references required. Address Secretary.

TO LET.

TO LET—Furnished, parlor, dining room, bedroom, with use of kitchen; terms reasonable. Apply this office, or Mrs. Geo. Mitchell, Richmond road.

TO LET—Two large single bedrooms; central. Address "Veritas," Times Office.

TO LET—Front rooms, en suite or for housekeeping. 90 Douglas street.

TO LET—Comfortably furnished bedrooms. 252 Yates street.

TO LET—Comfortable furnished rooms; modern conveniences. 7 Blanchard St.

FOR RENT — Furnished housekeeping rooms; also bedrooms, for single gentlemen. Apply at 120 Vancouver street.

TO LET—Four furnished rooms, with modern conveniences. Apply to George Gardner, 14 Humboldt street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Cheap, wood sawing outfit, engine, boiler, saw frame and chopper; also a thirty-five horse power boiler. Apply William Godfrey, No. 9 Princess Avenue, Victoria.

FOR SALE—Singer Sewing Machines sold, rented, or repaired by Samuel B. Sutton, 95 Fort street.

FOR SALE—A twenty horse power steam boiler, brick yard. Apply at Jubilee Greenhouses, Douglas and Rae streets.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

ROOM AND BOARD, $20 a month; furnished room, $1, $1.50 and $2.00; at Osborne House, cor. Blanchard and Pandora. Mrs. Phil. H. Smith, proprietress.

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—Gentleman's gold ring, with shield, on Government street. Reward by returning to B. C. Cold Storage.

EDUCATIONAL.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE, Deer Park, Toronto. G. R. Parkin, C. M. G., L. L. D., Principal. The College re-opens for the autumn term on Wednesday, September 11th, 1901. Large grounds and good equipment. A separate infirmary secures isolation in case of illness. The regular staff comprises thirteen graduates of English and Canadian Universities, with additional special instructors. During July and August a master will be at the college from 2:30 to 5 p. m. on Thursdays to enter pupils and give information. College Calendar, with particulars about terms and fees can be had on application to the Bursar. Correspondence with the Principal should be addressed during July and August to Cap a l'Aigle, Murray Bay, P.Q.

SOCIETIES.

VICTORIA COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, meets first Thursday in every month at Masonic Temple, Douglas street, at 7:30 p. m.
B. S. ODDY, Secretary.

New Vancouver Coal Co.,

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SAMUEL M. ROBINS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Coal Mined by White Labor.

New Wellington Coal

Washed Nuts. .. $5.00 per ton

Sack and Lumps, $6.50 per ton

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DRINK

CITRADE

COOLS & REFRESHES MADE FROM LEMONS & CITRONS

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NO EXPENSE

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GAS COOKING RANGE

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We loan and connect Gas Stoves free of charge, and sell gas for fuel purposes at $1.25 per M. cubic feet. Call and see them at the Gas Works, corner Government and Pembroke streets.

Victoria Gas Co., Ld.

ROSLYN LEARY - COAL

LUMP OR SACK ..... $6.00 per ton

DRY CORD WOOD ..... $3.50 per cord

SPLENDID BARK ..... $4.00 per cord

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A Liberal Reduction

On All Carpets, of which we have only quantities, from 10 yards to 45 yards; in

BRUSSELS, TAPESTRIES, VELVETS, WILTONS, AXMINSTERS.....

Being the remains of our last spring stock.

You Can Make a Choice From a Line of Nice Clean Goods.

"Duro" Art Squares

A very heavy, all-wool Carpet, seamless, and suitable for any room.

Special Prices

Size.	Regular.	Reduced
3x4 yards	$18.00	$15.00
3½x4 yards	21.00	17.50
4x4 yards	24.00	20.00
4x4½ yards	27.00	22.50
4x5 yards	30.00	25.00

WEILER BROS. GOVERNMENT AND BROUGHTON STREETS.

CHAMPAGNES.

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"RED TOP."

Pommery and Greno

BRUT, EXTRA SEC. & SEC.

Veuve Clicquot

YELLOW LABEL.

R. P. Rithet & Co., Ld.

IMPORTERS.

BAND CONCERT AND DANCE.

Will Be Given at Hotel Strathcona To-night—City Band in Park To-morrow.

A band concert by the Fifth Regiment band and a dance will be given at the Hotel Strathcona to-night as a fitting conclusion to a successful programme of sports. A special train will leave the E. & N. depot at 2 p.m. to-day, and returning will leave Shawnigan Lake at 10 p.m., there also being a train leaving the lake for this city at 7 p.m. The fare for the round trip is one dollar, tickets being good to return until to-morrow. The programme for the band concert follows:

PART I.

March—"The Boating Party" .....Sconton
Overture—"Allasandro Stradella" ..Flotow
(a) Oriental Intermezzo—"Omar" ..Loraine
(b) Dance d'Algiers—"Kaya Kaya".Boettger
Selection fr. "Hodge, Podge & Co." Bratton

Intermission.

PART II.

Waltzes—"Italian Nights" .....Tobani
Selection of "Scotch Melodies" ..... Reeves
Patrol—"American" ..... Meacham
March—"Randolph" ..... Hall
"God Save the King."

City Band at the Park.

The City band will give the fifth of their series of concerts in the park to-morrow afternoon. The beautiful weather and splendid programme arranged should be the prime factors towards conducing to the pleasure of the large number expected to be present.

The programme, commencing at 3:30 p.m., follows:

Overture—"Poet and Peasant" ..... Suppe
Selection—"Fortune Teller" ..... Herbert
Waltzes—"Dream on the Ocean" .. Gungl
Medley—"Plantation Songs" ..... Contesno
Galaxy of Southern Melodies
Descriptive Fantasie—"Cavalry Charge" ..... Ludro
Synopsis: Morning of the Battle; Infantry is heard approaching with fifes and drums; cavalry in the distance, coming nearer and nearer until they charge upon the enemy; cavalry, infantry and artillery in the melee of battle; defeat of the enemy, pursued in the distance by the cavalry.
Morceau—"Invitation to the Dance" ..... Weber
Paraphrase—"How Far Art Thou" ..... Neuvadba
Lancers—"Mother Goose" ..... Mehden
God Save the King.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS cure backache, sideache, scanty, cloudy, thick and highly colored urine, diabetes, dropsy and all troubles arising from a weak condition of the kidneys.

The Great Regatta

Fine Course and Glorious Weather, But Events Marred by Accidents.

The Juniors Will Do Battle Again To-Day—The Race of the Seniors.

Notwithstanding the excellent course afforded by Shawnigan Lake, the first day of the N. P. A. A. O. regatta yesterday proved to be, in two of the principal events, a disappointment owing to unfortunate circumstances which was regretted by none more than the oarsmen concerned in them. The result has been that dissatisfaction exists in regard to the claim of supremacy of Portland, who, although they crossed the line first, must not be regarded as demonstrating by that fact their superority over the other crews. Vancouver oarsmen and their sponsors, headed by Messrs. Senkler and Russel, were particularly anxious that the judges should order the race to be rowed over, but the vexed question was finally decided by the judges by allowing the race to go to the team from the Columbia river.

A great deal of dissatisfaction, however, existed over this, the three non-successful clubs naturally being mortified at being shut out of an event for which they had trained so faithfully. To meet this President Helmcken, on the midnight train to the city last night, announced that he would offer a silver cup to be rowed for by the junior crews of Nelson, Victoria and Vancouver to-day. This will settle the vexed question of ability as between these three clubs.

The forecasted state of the water proved to be amply justified, the course being in excellent condition, and although once or twice inclined to choppiness, never being so pronouncedly so as to prevent good time being made. The air was bright and bracing, as is usual in that mountain section, imparting vigor to the contestant in the different events. A large crowd went up from Victoria on the 9 o'clock train in the morning, and the number was swelled to four hundred or five hundred by the afternoon special, although the crowd was by no means equal to what it will be to-day, when the big events of the day will be pulled off. A large and major portion of the crowd made their headquarters at the commodious Strathcona hotel, where Manager Green had made excellent provision for the comfort of his guests. Farther up the lake, opposite the starting point, nine host Koenig entertained all the guests his hospitable house could accommodate.

The hours between the arrival of the morning train and the calling of the first events were filled in by the various crews by preliminary practice, and when off duty by entertaining their friends. These were out in full force, and resolved themselves as the day advanced into picturesque little groups, which formed the rendezvous for the enthusiasts for each of the four cities interested. All the ladies, as usual, were decorated in the pretty colors of the clubs to which husbands, sweethearts and sons belonged, the striking red and white of Vancouver, the familiar navy blue and white of the Capital, the light blue, dark blue and white of the speedy scullers from the Columbia river and the colors seen for the first time in the assication matches in this year's regatta—the green and white of the Baby City of Nelson—which Winter so pluckily stroked in the disastrous battle of the junior fours later in the day.

These Nelson oarsmen lent a spice of uncertainty to the events of the afternoon, and discouraging as were the conditions under which they pulled their first race in these waters, their behavior more than justified the proud confidence reposed in them by their friends. Although Day and Thompson are both Old Country oarsmen, the last named having pulled with the Bedford College team, they had not sat in a shell until their arrival in Vancouver. Their pluck and their sportsmanlike conduct won for them warm admirers among the crowd, and gained popular approval for the selection of Nelson as the meeting place next year.

The first race called was a club one—the lapstreak fours (first heat). This was for three-quarter of a mile straightaway, and lay between two Victoria crews, one consisting of C. McNeill (stroke), H. Galbraith, C. Stevens, C. George (bow); and W. Donaldson (stroke), H. Jesse, F. Dresser and B. Pettingell (bow). The last name drew the inside course, and both got away together, McNeill's crew pulled a quicker stroke, forty being struck at the first, while Donaldson was content with 32. The latter crew, however, proved to have better staying power than McNeill's, who, on hearing the crack of the pistol, signifying the victory of their opponents, ceased rowing altogether, evidently within four lengths of the finish. The time of the winning four was 5.30 flat.

The next event, the junior singles for 1½ mile straightaway, lay between E. Gloss, of the Portland team, and T. F. Geiger, of the J. B. A. A. This match unfortunately was spoiled owing to an accident. Geiger's shell was an old one, and under the best of conditions would have been none too strong to make the trip in, and its occupant expressed grave doubts just before he pulled away regarding his ability to finish the course.

His journey was doomed, however, to speedy termination. Geiger got away first, closely followed by his Portland rival, and from the judges' launch it soon became evident that a collision was imminent. The two drew rapidly together until when about a quarter of the distance down the course they collided. They disengaged, however, and continued, Gloss bearing away to the right and Geiger continuing, although with evident difficulty, toward the finishing post. Repeatedly he was observed from the judges' launch to stop rowing and examine his boat, until finally he signalled for assistance. His opponent's oar had driven a hole in the side of his cedar craft, through which the water was pouring and which in any but a cedar craft would have meant trouble for its owner. He was taken on board, after lodging a protest, and his shell towed alongside until a passing canoe party took charge of him and his injured machine, and conveyed both to shore. Gloss's shell was also injured, but he continued and finished in 12.40. The judges, however, declared the race void, and it will be rowed over again to-day.

Equally unlucky was the next event—the junior fours—in which Portland, Victoria, Vancouver and Nelson had entered crews. The race was looked forward to with the greatest interest of the day, and bitter was the disappointment at its abrupt conclusion. The inside course was held by Portland, with Nelson, Vancouver and Victoria following in the order named. The four caught the water almost simultaneously, and all agreed that a pretty race was promised. They had not proceeded twenty lengths, however, when Vancouver collided with Victoria, carrying away the latter's rudder. Vancouver quickly disentangled themselves and continued on their course, but Victoria, deprived of their steering gear, followed an erratic course obliquely across the lake until they fouled with Nelson, the husky young oarsmen, who were already giving indications of hustling the older crews. Another mix up followed, during which the Portland and Vancouver crews continued on their course, the former finishing first at 9.25, followed a few lengths behind by the Vancouver men and a little while afterwards by Victoria and Nelson.

Protests against each other were lodged by Vancouver and Victoria, but, unfortunately, owing to the mix up happening so soon after the start and the inability of the launch to get in rear of the competitors in time to witness it, the umpire was unable to assign the responsibility for the accident. After consultation with the judges, therefore, he decided that as no protest was lodged against Portland and that crew finished first after an honest fight, he could not deprive them of the fruits of victory. This decision was resented by Vancouver adherents, but Portland held that they received the race under conditions very similar to those under which Vancouver won at the last regatta, and the decision stood.

The competing crews were as follows: Portland Rowing Club—J. E. Wolff (stroke), E. L. McCabe (3), F. H. Paterson (2), N. L. Smith (bow). Vancouver Rowing Club—G. S. Hensley (stroke), Thomas Jenkins (3), G. A. Lafferty (2), V. Laursen (bow). Nelson Boat Club—C. B. Winter (stroke), E. A. Thomson (3), J. W. Ford (2), R. W. Day (bow). J. B. A. A., Victoria—A. McLean stroke), W. Wilson (3), L. Gill (2), K. P. Wollaston (bow).

The lapstreak fours (second heat) went to Hunter's crew, who defeated Scholefield's in ten seconds less than the first heat, namely, 5.20. The crews were as follows: B. Hunter (stroke), H. Briggs, R. Janion, W. Moresby (bow); K. O. Scholefield (stroke), W. Jesse, F. Austin, T. Patton (bow).

Scholefield's started rather stronger than their opponents, but Hunter's seemed more deliberate. The first named pulled 40 a major portion of the course, and Hunter 36. The latter finished in 5.20.

It was now 6 o'clock, and the officials were obliged to urge haste in order to complete the events before 7 o'clock. The senior singles, to give time to some of those who were forced to row twice in the afternoon, was called first, and proved to be one of the prettiest events of the day, as well as one of its surprises. It lay between R. D. Ball, an athletic fellow with a marvellous reach, who was supposed to have the race in his hands by almost every Sound sport present, and M. Patton, of the same club. Much to the surprise of all who witnessed the match, Patton held down his man until within a few hundred yards of the finish, when he put on a spurt, which sent him over the line at 11.22 1-5, several lengths in front of Ball.

There were but two competitors in the senior doubles, James Bay dropping out and Portland and Vancouver being represented as follows: Portland Rowing Club—J. E. Wolff and N. L. Smith. Vancouver Rowing Club—F. P. Springer and H. N. Springer.

Vancouver's two sturdy young fellows were much heavier than their Sound rivals, and finished, much to the joy of the Terminal City rooters, in 11.46 4-5, well ahead of their rivals.

This concluded the events of the afternoon, and the weary officials repaired to the hotel, the races not having been concluded in time for the officers, newspaper men and others to catch the train to Victoria. The hungry sportsmen and others having satisfied the pangs of hunger, the evening was spent in promenading and in dancing, the airy rotundas of the hotel being employed for the last mentioned, while the Fifth Regiment band discoursed music on the lawn overlooking the lake. The beautiful picture presented by the spacious hotel, with its wide verandas thronged with guests, and with music and laughter on every hand will not soon be forgotten.

During the events of the afternoon, in the absence of the fleet navy launches, which could not be transported to the lake, the Shawnigan Mill Lumber Company's launch, the Cynget, was utilized. The regatta was under the patronage of the following: Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, K. C. M. G., Admiral Bickford and officers of the Royal Navy, Lieut.-Col. Grant, Major Wynne and officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Col. Gregory and officers of the Fifth Regiment Canadian Artillery, Mayor Charles Hayward, Hon. A. E. Smith, United States consul.

The officials of the course were: Judges, J. A. Fullerton, R. C. Hart and Capt. Troup; umpire, S. A. Roberts; starters, Ben Gordon and E. E. Billingburst; time-keepers, A. J. Dallain and B. Wilson.

Wavelets.

The old and oft-debated question of substituting a turn race for the straightaway which has always been used in the races of the association, was brought up at the meeting of the members held yesterday forenoon at the Hotel Strathcona. The matter was revived on the suggestion of the representatives from Portland, who said there was a feeling in favor of the change in their club, by reason of the popularity of the race with a turn in the East. The consensus of opinion, however, was that with cedar shells it would be inadvisable to try the innovation, a number of the old oarsmen expressing the opinion that the shells would collapse if forced to a sharp turn.

Ball, the Portland sculler, whose defeat by Patton, of the same city, was one of the surprises of the day, is a very promising young man, although yesterday he gave evidence of having been trained a trifle over fine. He pulls third oar in the Portland seniors, and should make a capital showing for his club to-day. He stroked the victorious Portland junior crew to victory at Vancouver in 1899. He also rowed in the junior doubles with Stiles, in the same regatta, but was put out of the running by the bow of their boat breaking.

All of the senior crews are rowing in Clasper shells in the present regatta. The shell in which Patton, of Portland, won the senior singles yesterday was a Harlem Haddock, the only one in the regatta, and a particularly fine specimen of workmanship.

Gloss, of Portland, whose collision with Geiger, of Victoria, spoiled the race in which they were pitted against one another, made a most creditable battle. It is but little over a week since an operation was performed on his left elbow, and in the officials' launch this fact explained in part the accident yesterday. The left arm, being weak, Paddon pulled heavily with his right, causing him to foul Geiger and to bear away to the opposite shore, finishing just inside the island on which the judges were stationed.

The seniors who Vancouver is putting on the water this afternoon are an entirely distinct crew from that of last year, and includes a stroke oar (Elwood) who is entirely new to the aquatic art. Elwood rowed for a month last fall and developed such marked ability that he speedily found his way to the senior fours, and finally to the stroke's seat. Seymour, the bow, was third man in the Portland regatta last year. The Vancouver juniors are all new men, none of them having previously taken part in a regatta.

Johnny Wolff, the clever young stroke of the Portland juniors, who was awarded the race in his class yesterday by the judges, is not only an expert with the oar, but is also a crack cyclist. He holds the amateur championship of Oregon for a mile.

It was the general opinion yesterday that while the judges selected gave entire satisfaction, that they were physically out of all proportion to the size of the island upon which they were forced to stand. The island consisted of three boulders and a strip of sward which was possibly six feet square, but which from the water looked about the size of a silver dollar. When Capt. Troup wanted to light a cigar one of the party had to step into the boat to permit of his striking a match.

A feature of yesterday's course was its variableness. The water would pass through all the gradations from perfect calm to lumpiness in the course of half an hour, while the wind seemed to be experimenting with all points of the compass.

An effort will be made to-day to have the races run promptly, so that the events may be cleared off before train time to the city. A number of the officials of the course and others were seriously inconvenienced last night by the lateness of the finish, through which they missed the 7 o'clock train to the city. Their disappointment was not mollified by finding that the hotel larder had been practically depleted by the hungry spectators before they reached shore.

The lake and its surroundings looked charming yesterday. The view from the water of the shore with its rows of cottages, tents, hotels, etc., and the flotilla of canoes and rowboats in the foreground was quite striking.

The J. B. A. A. senior four swept down the lake last evening on a trial spin just as the official launch was coming in at the close of the day's work. O'Sullivan was setting a beautiful long sweep, and the others, Watson, Jones and Bridgman, were responding in kind. They will give a capital account of themselves in to-day's race.

The J. B. A. A. colts were mortified over yesterday's mishap, and they will wipe out their opponents to-day if flesh and blood is equal to the task. It is hoped Portland will go over the course also, and settle the dispute as to superiority finally.

The body of a woman has just been discovered in a peat bog at Coolmaghery, county Tyrone. Medical experts declare that it must have been in the water for at least a century. When taken out the body was in perfect preservation, save that the skin was as dark as a negro's.

Food Cure

NATURE'S WAY

See Diet List Below.

HEALTH REGAINED VIA FOOD.

A man may try all sorts of drugs to help him to get well, but after all the "food cure" is the method intended by Nature.

Anyone can prove the efficacy of the food cure by making use of the following breakfast each morning for fifteen or twenty days:

A dish containing not more than four heaping teaspoonful of Grape-Nuts, enough good, rich cream to go with them, some raw or cooked fruit, not more than two slices of entire wheat bread, and not more than one cup of Postum Food Coffee, to be sipped, not drank hurriedly. Let this suffice for the breakfast.

Let one meal in the day consist of an abundance of good meat, potato and one other vegetable.

This method will quickly prove the value of the selection of the right kind of food to rebuild the body and replace the lost tissue which is destroyed every day and must be made up, or disease of some sort enters in. This is an age of specialists, and the above suggestions are given by a specialist in food values, dietetics and hygiene.

Summer Outings

Now is the season for outdoor amusements of all kinds. Why spoil your ordinary clothes when you can enjoy more comfort and save your clothes by wearing one of our

$5.75 FLANNEL SUITS

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DETAILS OF CAUSEWAY.

City Council Will Discuss Matter at Special Meeting on Tuesday Evening.

The special committee of the city council having in hand the matter of tenders for stone for the wall in connection with the James Bay reclamation scheme, met yesterday afternoon. The matter was discussed somewhat upon the results of the investigation as to the length of piles required.

A pile driver had been employed to drive railway rails into the mud for the purpose of finding to what depth the piles upon which it is proposed to build the wall will have to be driven. In some cases it was found that the rails went 30 feet through mud and clay.

It was decided to hold a meeting of the council on Tuesday evening next when the whole question will be discussed. The council will consider the advisability of purchasing the lot at the corner of Wharf and Government street, opposite the post office building, with the object of keeping the view of the parliament buildings and the harbor open.

SPECIAL MEETING.

City Council Disposed of a Number of Matters Yesterday Afternoon.

A special meeting of the city council was held yesterday afternoon, when a number of matters were dealt with. The tax by-law was reconsidered and finally passed, while the contract for painting, whitewashing and glazing the exhibition buildings was awarded to J. W. Mellor, whose tender was $1,440.

Dr. R. L. Fraser, medical health officer, referred in a communication to the flushing of surface drains, which will be carried out by the city engineer and a staff of men at once.

The question of trees intruding on the sidewalks was brought up by Ald. Kinsman, and a resolution was passed drawing the attention of the police commissioners to the matter.

Mayor Hayward referred the council to the fact that the late Arthur Porter had bequeathed to the city five feet of his land to widen Garbally road from Douglas street to Gorge road, the understanding being that the offer was to be rejected or accepted within six months.

Ald. Cameron, chairman of the finance committee, requested an expression of opinion regarding the amount the finance committee should recommend toward assisting the Board of Trade report. The board asked for $700, and the majority of those present favored voting $350.

In response to a communication from James S. Freer, a resolution was passed allowing the writer $50 for films for moving pictures of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, to be afterwards exhibited in England.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed "Editor the Times," Victoria, B. C.

The DAILY TIMES is On Sale at the Following Places in Victoria:
CASHMORE'S BOOK EXCHANGE, 105 Douglas street.
EMERY'S CIGAR STAND, 23 Government street.
KNIGHT'S STATIONERY STORE, 75 Yates street.
H. GEO. MASON, Dawson Hotel Entrance, Yates street.
VICTORIA NEWS CO., LTD., 86 Yates street.
VICTORIA BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, 61 Government street.
T. N. HIBBEN & COMPANY, 60 Government street.
O. R. ORMOND, 92 Government street.
F. CAMPBELL, Tobacconist, 92 Government street.
GEORGE MARSDEN, News Agent, corner Yates and Government.
H. W. WALKER (Switch Grocery), Esquimalt road.
W. WILBY, 91 Douglas street.
MRS. CROOK, Victoria West post office.
POPE STATIONERY COMPANY, 119 Government street.
G. N. HODGSON, 57 Yates street.
T. REDDING, Craigflower road, Victoria West.
J. T. McDONALD, Oak Bay Junction.
Orders taken at Geo. Marsden's for delivery of Daily Times.

VICTORIA'S ASSAY OFFICE.

The following dispatch was received today:

Ottawa, July 27th, 1901.

Hon. Wm. Templeman, Victoria, B. C.:

If provincial government equip assay office at Victoria, rebate will apply to Victoria as well as Vancouver, subject to proper arrangements for supervision. Please communicate with Mr. McQuade, president board of trade.

CLIFFORD SIFTON.

No doubt the Provincial Government will accede to the wishes of the people of Victoria in this matter. Little additional expense will be entailed on account of the new and commendable decision of the Dominion government. We are still of the opinion that the proper place for an assay office is Dawson City, the certificates from which might call for a rebate upon presentation at the proper quarters in the coast or any other Canadian cities. But there are gold diggings being developed in places which are not tributary to Dawson. There has always been a certain amount marketed yearly in Victoria, and we cannot afford to ignore the effect of being placed in a subordinate position. The people who have brought the fruits of their labor here have taken away its value in goods. The Victoria Board of Trade should lose no time in notifying the people of all localities in which treasure is produced that it can be disposed of here on terms just as advantageous as other places in Canada, and that to take it to the United States does not pay. The Vancouver board had notices out that it was the only place in the country in which a rebate would be allowed shortly after the dispatch announcing the latest development was received from Ottawa.

CANADA'S POSITION.

Officials of the government at Washington are quite sure that Great Britain has decided to recede from her position in the Nicaragua canal misunderstanding and that the Joint High Commission will meet again in the autumn in deference to the ardent desire of Canada for improved relations with the United States. No Canadian can speak for Great Britain, for she has turned a complaisant cheek to the Yankee hand so often that it is difficult to say what she will not concede for the sake of winning a smile from her truculent neighbor. As far as Canada is concerned, our day of appeal has passed. We have set our face in another direction and can afford to wait until the humor for a closer relationship overtakes the other party. Indeed we are not sure that the other party is not the more anxious one already. New York and Boston Chambers of Commerce, which must be considered commercial bodies of some importance, have passed resolutions in favor of reform in trade relations with this country. Chicago has long gazed wistfully towards the fertile plains of the Northwest and wondered what her growth would be if that immense territory were added to her trade zone. But the politicians of the United States are not amenable to any of these influences. The country is not ruled by common sense, but by the prejudices of the electorate. Canadians are not greatly grieved at these things. They realise that if avenues were opened and trade were to settle into them the business created might be choked off summarily at the whim of some patriotic protectionist without notice or leave. The doctrine that treaties only exist as long as the United States is willing is now generally accepted, and if Great Britain yields in the Clayton-Bulwer affair a precedent will be created which will be very convenient in the future. Canadians are not at all anxious for reciprocity with the United States. They have discovered markets which pay equally well and which have the merit of absolute permanence. They have tutored themselves into an understanding of the demands of that market and they are yearly gaining more of the confidence of its consumers.

We are anxious for the settlement of the boundary dispute. We think the United tates owes a duty to herself, in view of her stand upon such questions in the past, to submit the disagreement over the Alaska boundary to arbitration. We believe our government is prepared to yield anything within reason to arrive at a settlement of a question which has created so much ill-feeling and which will become more difficult of amicable adjustment with every year that passes and every settler who takes up his abode there. "There is nothing to arbitrate"; "not a foot of American territory shall be yielded up." These are the only replies we have so far received to our protests, and we submit they are not worthy of a great nation, still less of a people who are eternally preaching about national philanthropy and the sacrifices they have made to free the downtrodden. Of course there is no possibility of trouble other than recriminations of politicians and the press over this matter. Even if the United States and Canada were as evenly matched in population as they are in every other way, we believe war would be the last thought that would enter the minds of any but a few like the fool in the United States and his counterpart in this country, who said "Canada could be conquered in three weeks." But questions of less consequence have led to war, and only because of the bullying position that "there is nothing to arbitrate." As we hope, and all right-minded people on either side of the boundary line hope, that all our disputes—for difficulties will be continually arising between countries whose boundaries extend for three thousand miles—henceforth will be disposed of in the only common sense way, why should not a beginning be made with the Alaska boundary question?

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

As mere Canadians we cannot thoroughly appreciate the importance to the world of the visit of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, capitalist and "combinester," to Europe. He is alleged to have crossed over for the purpose of annexing fleets and other profitable institutions to the United States. Perhaps the annexation programme is not quite as extensive as the Associated Press believes, or as it would like to make its readers in the United States and Canada believe. There is no doubt that Americans need a fleet badly. On the ocean they are in a bad way. On the Great Lakes of the continent they have no competition, and there they shine with an effulgence which shall never be extinguished.

There is nothing to prevent Mr. Morgan or any other man from buying up fleets if he has the money, but such transference will not include the right to fly the United States flag. A Washington correspondent of the New York Times says millions of American money is invested in shipping, most of it under foreign flags, in consequence of the inducements offered by the navigation laws to purchase and sail foreign ships under other flags than that of the United States, but the number of "straight" American vessels engaged in the Atlantic trade with foreign ports is very small.

As a sort of offset to the jubilant cry which went up at the announcement that under Mr. Morgan's auspices a whole foreign fleet was to be transferred under the only flag of liberty, a United States treasury officer looks up the figures and quotes the following to prove that American foreign shipping is almost extinct:

"I have examined the volume of commerce and navigation for 1900, just issued. If you look the figures over you will find that the last fiscal year, ended June 30th, 1900, in one respect broke the record of American shipping. In the trade between the United States and Europe that year not one American merchant vessel went to or came from Germany, Russia, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Greece, or Turkey.

"Two small American vessels came to the United States from France, one in ballast, one American sailing vessel came from Belgium in ballast, and one American vessel cleared for Spain. There cleared for or entered from the United Kingdom eleven American sailing vessels, and two small steam vessels went to the United Kingdom in ballast. The American flag was never before such a rarity on the North Atlantic between the United States and Europe. Even during the year of President Jefferson's embargo (1808) and during the nearly two years' cruises of the Alabama of 1862 and 1864, the American flag was to be seen in these waters many times, over the showing for the fiscal year 1900. The mail steamships St. Louis, St. Paul and New York were practically all we had last year on the North Atlantic."

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BOER ATROCITIES.

There is no doubt that some of the Boers have been guilty of the atrocious crime of shooting helpless and unsuspecting wounded men. One would think the sight of two soldiers engaged in the task of attending to each other's injuries would move to compassion rather than lust for more of the devil's work of killing off one's own kind. Such was not the effect upon the heart of one man, according to dispatches which may now be accepted as authentic. Lieut. Spring and Sergeant Findlay, both slightly wounded, were engaged in binding up each other's wounds, when a young Boer came along and shot both dead. This sort of work must have been general, because it was observed there was one man whom a couple of years' of butchery had left with a trace of humanity in his heart trying to induce his murderous companions to refrain from further killing.

Under normal conditions the Boer nature is probably as kindly as that of the average man. His ancestors in Holland, although somewhat taciturn, are noted for hospitality and cordiality to those whom they number among their friends. But the conditions in the portions of South Africa in which the Boers have had their way have never been normal. The masters there have never had much regard for the feelings of their fellow-beings. The lives of the natives have never been regarded by the Boers as of any value. The British have been regarded with contempt because of their belief that there was as likely to be a soul in the poor bruised black body as in that of its driver, oppressor and murderer. That belief and the divine feeling of pity for the suffering were the chief causes of the estrangement between the Briton and the Boer. They were the remote, but none the less the real, cause of the present war. The Boer considered people who had regard for the rights of native races as effeminates, and unfortunately they were confirmed in this opinion by the actions of British governments. Now that the day of final settlement has come the world beholds the sort of men fanaticism united with brutality produces. The true specimens of present-day civilization have all yielded to the inevitable and most of them admit that they made a mistake. The parasites, the barnacles, the ruffians and all who have lived upon the toil of others are still in the field and the world beholds the work of which they are capable. To a certain extent it may be said to be the legitimate fruits of war. But no man of British race would be guilty of such deeds.

Shamrock II. has commenced her eventful trip. May she have good luck, fair treatment when she arrives, and, above all success. There has been a marked change in the feelings with which she was regarded on the day she made her preliminary spins. It has been pointed out that thousands of pounds have been spent in improving Shamrock I. Her mast has been stepped two feet farther forward and changes made which resulted in a considerable increase in her windward work and sailing abilities generally. In the later trials she was no match for the new boat, there being a difference of from six to twenty minutes in their time over a thirty mile course. On the other hand, Constitution has not proved the wonder that was expected. The old defender, Columbia, has won the majority of the trial races so far, and seems to be superior in all winds with strength enough to cover the championship course within the time limit. Her owners still think she can be "tuned up" to the required pitch, and there is not much doubt that she will be the choice of the committee of the New York Yacht Club. All who would be delighted at a victory for the Briton hope she may. There is no doubt that she is inferior to her elder sister in any sort of a breeze and that there is more likely to be a blow towards the end of September than on the dates originally set for the race. The Scientific American, which has dipped deep into the subject, and made comparisons wherever possible, admits that the contests promise to be exceedingly close and that the exact capacity of the new Shamrock is unknown.

* * *

The New York Times is of the opinion that Great Britain is prepared to concede anything to the United States Senate—even to the extent of all but the nominal abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty—in order to gain the goodwill of that eccentric body. We shall see. If the Times be correct, we are afraid Great Britain is setting a precedent which will create a deal of trouble.

* * *

The new title of the King seems to be simple and appropriate. It is in marked contrast to some of the suggestions of flamboyant sycophants and will meet with the approval of the most democratic of colonials.

REMEMBER!
That All Our
Groceries and Provisions
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THE FORSAKEN GRAVEYARD.

May Rapley McNabb.

No costly granite marks the grave,
No fresh-cut flowers grace,
No new-made footprints in the clay
To tell a well-loved place;
Only a few old, tottering stones
Grown weary with the years,
With faded letters, worn and dim,
But more with rain than tears.

Across a grave with sunken breast
A timid wild rose creeps,
Who knows but 'neath its perfumed leaves
A pitying heart it keeps?
Sometimes a wild bird rests upon
A crumbling rock and sings;
Who knows but from a pitying heart
That tender note he brings?

Here lies a grave so short and small,
T'would touch a mother's heart;
Within some breast at some sweet time
It held a larger part.
And here around a faded name
Are green and clinging vines;
Who knows with what a pitying touch
The tender ivy twines?

And here's a long and narrow grave,
With naught to mark the place
Except a blue forget-me-not
That lifts its dainty face;
But who can say it blooms less fair
Upon the pauper's bed
Than where yon tottering stone is seen
Above his neighbor's head?

The wind blows sadly through the place
Alone, it seems to sigh
Forgotten, whisper low the leaves
That rustle softly by.
But ah! we do not need to lie
Beneath a stone to be
Forgotten and alone; perhaps
They live in memory.

PROFITING BY EXPERIENCE.

Greenwood Times.

Arrangements were completed this week under which the Greenwood Miner ceases publication and the job printing business of the Miner has been transferred to the Greenwood Times. The Times takes over the subscription list of the Miner and copies of the Times will be sent to all those who have paid in advance for the Miner.

There are altogether too many newspapers in British Columbia. The expense connected with the publication of even a weekly paper is far too large to warrant the publication of a paper in many of the small towns and of more than one in the larger towns in the mining district. The publication of two papers in Greenwood was unprofitable to the publishers and entailed a hardship on the business men who for patriotic reasons patronized both papers with a view to keeping them both alive. There was not sufficient revenue coming to either paper to meet the expenditure necessary to publish a good paper. With only one paper in the field, such expenditure is possible, and we feel confident that one good paper can more effectively reflect the business standing of the city than two published under different circumstances. The publishers of the Times have lost sufficient in the business to learn the lesson taught by experience and they know it is folly to attempt to publish a better paper than its patronage will warrant. There was never room for two papers in Greenwood and there will not be business for two papers for years to come no matter how rapid the growth of the city may be. With the assistance of the business men, with a determination on the part of the citizens to encourage the publication of a really first-class paper, the Times of the future will be a much better paper than in the past. There can be no fortune made out of the publishing business in a small city, but Greenwood is big enough and rich enough to support one good paper.

A NATIONAL KNIGHT-ERRANT.

San Francisco Examiner.

Sad, isn't it? The United States is the only country which has engaged in war within the last forty years from any but selfish motives. Its rescue of the Cubans was the only piece of pure knight-errantry seen in that time. Europe allowed the Armenians to be tortured and massacred because no European power could trust the others where there was plunder in sight. For the same reason Europe permitted the Sultan to trample on the Greeks. England is engaged at present in stamping the life out of two little republics for their gold mines.

EDITORIAL AMENITIES.

Vancouver Province.

The News-Advertiser should not worry about the thistles growing on vacant lots in Vancouver—it can never go hungry as long as thistles abound.

A SUGGESTON.

To the Editor:—A few days ago a correspondent of yours called attention to the fact that the buildings burned at Metlakahtla, B. C., were owned by a society which had given much trouble in the past by a religious and property quarrel, causing the imprisonment of the most civilized Indians on the Pacific coast and the calling out of both British and American warships, ultimately driving a happy people to alien territory.

Would it not be a grand chance for these religionists to prove the humility they profess by asking for assistance in this their hour of trouble, from these people who are now prosperous under the American flag, instead of asking help in this city, from which they have diverted the trade of a whole tribe?

FAIR PLAY.

Victoria, July 27th, 1901.

LONDON'S BOOTBLACKS.

How They Work, What They Earn, and Their Careers After They Retire Professionally.

Among the established and familiar sights of the streets of London is the red-jacketed shoeblack with his box and brushes. Now, in its jubilee year, the Central Red Society numbers between forty and fifty members, with a permanent home in Great Saffron-hill, under the supervision of Mr. Bird, and regulated by a committee of great influence. Here most of the boys sleep, receive their education in classes under the dominance of the Education Department, and spend their evenings pleasantly and healthily. On admission they are provided with uniforms and implements free, but any renewal of either has to be borne to the extent of one-half the cost by the boys themselves. Roughly, they go on duty at 7.30 a.m. and return at 6 p.m. The metropolis is divided into stations, at which the best shoeblacks are stationed. The other stations are occupied by the boys in turn, three days at each being the maximum stay. Naturally, there is great emulation in order to reach the regular posts, which are generally the most profitable, especially in perquisites. It is an open secret that Charing-cross Railway Station is the best post in the whole of the metropolis, but Ludgate Station is a close rival, and there we are officially informed is posted the very best shoeblack in London—a genius in his way, who, be the weather wet or dry, turns out a boot of glossy brightness with great adroitness. It is apposite to mention here that the harvest time for the shoeblack is a warm, sunny day, after a rain. For very shame then the city man must be brightly shod, and the red-coated lad appeals with almost certain success.

The earnings of these hardy youths are by no means contemptible. The standard price of a polish is, as every one knows, a penny. But the bestowal of such a trifling sum, especially when to boot-blacking is added the superfine attention of brushing the trousers, would provoke a look of blank astonishment, if not profound disgust. Twopence is an ordinary sum to pay, but generosity knows no limit. How does the boy dispose of his earnings? The first sixpence he earns he takes for himself, for outlay upon dinner. The remainder is then divided into three parts, one-third going into his own pocket as wage, one-third going to the society, and one-third being placed by the society in a bank to his credit. Thus, if the day's earnings amount to 5 shillings—which is a little over the average sum (always apart from perquisites)—he takes 2 shillings for himself, has 1 shilling 6 pence placed to his credit in the bank, and hands over 1 shilling 6 pence to the society. By this system he receives sixpence more than two-thirds of his daily earnings. Against his bank account is placed the cost of the polishes, blacking, brushes, etc., handed out to him. Even with these deductions the lad may find himself credited with a small fortune at the end of a year. At the present moment the ledger shows the case of a boy who, after fifteen months' employment, is entitled to £21 12s. 9d. accumulated in this happy fashion.

It is natural that with such inducements a spirit of loyalty and industry should grow, which bears fruit in after life. No boy is encouraged to stay after he is seventeen years of age, and of those who leave by far the larger proportion join the navy and the army. Some are now in South Africa, others in India. Not long ago Lord Kinnaird, one of the committee, when in India, heard of an "old boy" 600 miles away, made a special trip to see him, and discovered that he was thriving and abundantly grateful for the early care he had received. Another incident indicative of the progress made by some of the old members—of whom there are many thousands—happened the other day, when the superintendent received a visit from a man who from boot blacking had risen to electric engineering, and was prepared, should occasion arise, to fit up his old home in Saffron-hill from top to bottom with the latest electric appliances.

One remarkable fact stands out prominently in this interesting history. Since the society was started in 1851 the total earnings of the boys have been £117,672.—London Telegraph.

THE SULTAN'S TERROR.

Though Abdul Hagaid outdoes most personages of history either in cunning or cruelty, yet any drama with him in the principal role would not be a drama of either of these. It would be a drama of cowardice, and the most fearful of dramas at that. Terror of man, of disease, of the calamities of nature, of aught spelling "death," is the trait in the Sultan's character that dominates all the others. One day M. Vambery, the Hungarian Orientalist, was received informally at the palace. This was not an unusual thing, as Professor Vambery had been Abdul's tutor, and since then almost an intimate. Quite naturally, then, the Sultan turned to the one guard in the apartment and ordered him to retire. The guard took a step backwards and halted as rigid as before. Abdul repeated the order, same result. Once more he had to command, and this time the man obeyed. Professor Vambery was astonished at this evidence of absolute power in the Sultan's private household. Abdul smiled, and explained. It happened often that he wished to show faith in a guest, that is, only apparently. He would order the guard to retire, the guard would remain, and Abdul would go on with the conversation, seemingly under the impression that the guard had really gone. Only the third command was to be taken literally. When the Sultan had finished this little confidence he invited the professor to sit opposite him at a little table and have some tea. Now the Sultan does not take sugar, so he forgot to offer his visitor any. The bowl was at the Sultan's elbow, but the professor was not used to asking monarchs to wait on him. Still he could not drink the tea as it was, and he leaned over the table to reach for the sugar. All in a flash the Sultan was on his feet, his hand at his pocket, his face pallid. The gestnre of the harmless old savant looked to him like assassination.—Eugene P. Lyle, in Everybody's Magazine for July.

"Why did you leave your last place?"

"Master was too sarcastic."

"How was that?"

"Well, I told him I seen a snail on the garden path, an' he says to me, 'You must have met it.'"

Almost Everybody
Has heard of SAUNDERS'S GROCERIES. They are used in every part of the city. They are the best that money can buy, and it is evident from the increasing demand that the people are fast finding it out.
JARS—
HALF GALS. per doz. $1.25
QUARTS, per doz. ..... .90
PINTS, per doz. ..... .75
PURE LIME JUICE, per bottle ..... .25
LEMONS, 2 doz. for ..... .25
ZINFANDEL, per bottle ..... .25
Always on hand, Wellington, Delta or Eden Bank Butter; also Lipton's or Armour's Hams and Bacon.
The Saunders Grocery Co., Ld.,
39 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET.

DO YOU SHAVE?
We have the best Razors, Strops, Lather Brushes, Soaps, etc., in the market. All fully warranted. Full instructions given in stropping and keeping your razor sharp.
78 GOVERNMENT STREET FOX'S

DON ALFONSO.

The Young King of Spain Growing Stronger Every Day.

The young king is admittedly delicate, and with such a father how could he be otherwise? Nor is the fatal wind of Madrid, which, according to the local saying, "kills a man yet will not put out a candle," and is responsible for a death rate double that of London, beneficial to this weak and narrow-chested boy. Just as many medieval popes were killed by the chilly rooms of the Lateran, so not a few Spanish sovereigns have succumbed to the deadly blasts from the freezing sierra outside the Spanish capital. Still, Don Alfonso has stood the climate so far, thanks to his mother's assiduous care and he may grow stronger as he grows older. Physical exercise he has never had to the same degree as most English boys, and it was ludicrous, yet sad, to see the poor little king taken down by two gorgeously dressed officers, each holding one of his hands, from the royal pavilion to the edge of the sea at San Sebastian last summer. He has had military instructions, though not of so professional a kind as that of his father, who was a capable officer; at times the public hears of his rifle practice, under the supervision of his tutors, and he is said to be studious. He certainly looks intelligent, and if not handsome, is by no means as plain as most modern Spanish sovereigns have been.

The greatest disability under which he labors is that he was king in name from the moment of his birth, and therefore, his education, in a country so attached to etiquette as Spain, was from the first most difficult. Even in humbler walks of life Spanish parents hardly ever rebuke their children, who are therefore a nuisance to every one who does not humor their whims. But the training of a juvenile Spaniard, who is also a king, is a thousand times more deficient in discipline from the nature of the case. Don Alfonso does not, however, look a spoilt child, as was his grandmother, the "angelic" Isabel II., who had the misfortune, like him, to become queen when she was a baby, and whose education was scandalously neglected. Clerical influence has, it is to be feared, been the predominant one in his school room, so that he is likely, at first, to be under Jesuit sway. But it is quite possible that a natural reaction may soon set in, and that the young king, when once he has been emancipated, may treat his ultramontane pastors and masters with scant honor. Clericalism can never be a strong support of an Alfonsist monarchy, because from 1833 onwards it has regarded Carlism as its own peculiar cause. If Alfonso be wise, he will be a liberal monarch; but, it must be admitted, he has not had much chance so far of acquiring wisdom. Nowhere is the business of kingship more arduous than in Spain, where the advocates of a federal republic, the Carlists, and the advanced men of other parties have little respect for the monarchy, unless the monarch should be a man of iron will. After all said and done, resolute government has always been what Spaniards appreciated most.—London Chronicle.

THE RELIGION OF THE BOERS.

When I was serving as acting chaplain to the forces in 1899 on General French's lines of communication at Rosmead Junction I was told on excellent authority that a colonial Boer farmer in the neighborhood had said that if the Boers did not win he would burn his Bible and have no more to do with God. I have since heard the same sort of statements made in other quarters, and although I have no means of verifying them, I believe them to be substantially true. A broken Calvanist is a desperate and illogical man. When the logic of events caused the Scottish Cameronians to despair of their position, they actually intrigued with the Chevalier, a bigoted Roman Catholic Prince, in 1708 against the government of Queen Anne. The end of the war will find the mass of the ignorant Boers in a condition of religious despair. All that they have been taught to believe about themselves as the elect people, all the promises of God-given victory which Paul Kruger and their ministers of religion have perpetually set before them, will be to them as the baseless fabric of a vision. They will merit the compassion and pity of every God-fearing man in our empire. Their own ministers have, most of them, ministered so fatally to their political delusions that they will be as sheep without a shepherd. There are a few among them who will give them wise counsel, such as Mr. Du Plessis. There are some ministers like the Rev. Andrew Murray, of saintly life and wide spiritual power, whose devotional works are read and valued in England. But the political taint is the predominant characteristic of most of them.—The Nineteenth Century.

A leather-food!
Restores humidity, keeps the fibre soft, tough and elastic.
Adds months of wear, and "shines" quickly, brilliantly.
* * *
SLATER SHOE POLISH
"Goodyear Welted"
J. Fullerton and J. H. Baker,
SOLE LOCAL AGENTS.

THE FREIGHT'S THE THING.

"About three-quarters of a railway's receipts come from the freight department. The passenger department supplies nearly all the rest, the income from mail, express and other privileges being comparatively small. Carrying passengers is a simple matter, or would be if state legislatures did not now and then take a hand in prescribing added specifications for railway passenger service. In Ohio a law was passed decreeing that the height between the platform and the lowest steps of passenger coaches should not exceed twelve inches. This cost the railroads nearly one hundred thousand dollars, and the reform led to the abolition of a number of flag stops where the passengers had been quite willing to scramble up off the ballast. Legislatures in the West have been known to hamper and exasperate railway men, apparently for the pure pleasure of the act, a state of things that seems almost inconceivable in some Eastern states, where the legislatures represent the railways better than the railways could represent themselves. Compared with the freight business, the passenger traffic presents few complications. The great simplifying factor is that passenger rates are stable, while freight rates are not. Passengers pay a fixed rate per mile for transportation. But the price of freight transportation varies according to the kind of freight, and according to the size of the lot. It is curious to notice that the freight trains, scarecrow processions of shameless packing cases on wheels, interminably squeaking through our streets, are the ones that really count when you come to make up the profits. The magnificent trains of vestibuled Pullmans which glide swiftly through the country on velvet roadbeds make ten times the show that their real value to the road warrants. Nothing, surely is more disreputable in appearance than the procession of battered freight cars that jolts and creaks into the yard in the sunny mist of a Sunday morning—unless it is the physiognomies of the pair of brakemen trailing their legs over the roof. Yet the train is doing something more than its share toward keeping the line going. The two rowdies on the roof are, after all, gilt-edge conductors in the making. It is a democratic business. Freight brakeman to freight conductor, freight conductor to passenger conductor—that is the order of promotion on most American roads. So the freight train man impresses himself on the whole passenger service."—Carl Hovey in Ainslee's.

"You must have had a very serious quarrel with your husband!"

"Why do you think so?"

"That's such a very handsome dress he gave you."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

BETTER THAN EVER.
Ogilvie's Hungarian AND Glenora Patent
Are distinctive brands of FLOUR, having no equal.
The public are warned against substitutes and other Manitoba flour represented as good as OGILVIE'S. OGILVIE'S is the best flour in the world, and has no equal. Daily capacity of mills, 7,500 barrels.

Watchful Care

Is indispensable in the compounding of the prescription on which depends the recovery of the invalid. We assert that

OUR PRESCRIPTION DEPARTMENT

Is fully up-to-date, and under the care of carefully trained pharmacists of experience. Our night clerk is a graduate of Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto.

Cyrus H. Bowes,
CHEMIST.
98 Government Street, Near Yates Street.
OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Need a New Hat

You can save money by getting it at Phillips's. Nothing but the best quality shown here. We have a patent hat conformer and fit every hat to the actual size of your head. Step in and get your old hat fitted free of charge.

PHILLIPS,
MEN'S FURNISHINGS AND HATS. 104 GOVERNMENT STREET.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, July 27.—5 a. m.—The high barometer area which has been hovering off the Coast for several days is gradually spreading inland. This movement will cause warmer weather, with a tendency for northerly winds throughout this province. The weather remains cool in the Territories and rain has fallen in most districts. Intense heat prevails in California, at Red Bluff the temperature rose to 108 yesterday.

Forecasts.

For 36 hours ending 5 p.m. Sunday.

Victoria and vicinity—Moderate winds, chiefly west and north, continued fine and warm to-day and Sunday.

Lower Mainland—Light to moderate winds, continued fine and warm to-day and Sunday.

Reports.

Victoria—Barometer, 30.05; temperature, 53; minimum, 53; wind, calm; weather, fair.

New Westminster—Barometer, 30.04; temperature, 56; minimum, 51; wind, calm; weather, cloudy.

Nanaimo—Wind, N. W.; weather, fair.

Kamloops—Barometer, 29.96; temperature, 56; minimum, 56; wind, 4 miles N.; weather, fair.

San Francisco—Barometer, 29.78; temperature, 50; minimum, 48; wind, 10 miles W.; weather, cloudy.

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF.

Try new White Label Blue Ribbon Tea.

Opposition steamer "Rosalie" sails for Seattle, daily, except Saturday, at 7.30 p. m.

—Judge Harrison, appointed by the provincial government to enquire into charges against officials of the New Westminster jail, will commence the investigation on Wednesday next.

—Pan-American exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., May to November. Ask Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway about reduced rates. R. M. Boyd, commercial agent, Seattle, Wash. C. J. Eddy, general agent, Portland, Ore.

—If you are going to the Pan-American, Buffalo, the Educational Association Meeting, Detroit, Mich., or the Society of Christian Endeavor Meeting, Cincinnati, Ohio, take the Northern Pacific Railway. Call and get particulars, Northern Pacific Ticket Office, Government street.

—The funeral of the late William Creighton took place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral company. The services at the parlor and the grave were conducted by Bro. W. T. Fullerton, of Court Northern Light, A. O. F. The members of that lodge attended in a body. The pallbearers were E. J. Parsons, W. P. Smith, G. F. Hanft and F. Curran from the A. O. F., and J. Cummings and E. C. Knight, from the telephone company.

Are You From Missouri?

Whether you are or not, call in and get a bottle of our English Fruit Salt, 50c; large bottle. Cooling for the blood, a mild apperient and a refreshing beverage.

F. W. FAWCETT & CO.,
Chemists, 49 Government St.

—Word was telephoned to Vancouver from Anacortes yesterday morning to the effect that there were immense shoals of sockeyes in the traps, so many fish that the canners could not handle them; traps and spill nets were both full. Later Mr. Friend, of the Carlisle Packing Company, Lummi island, confirmed this report. At 11 o'clock, Mr. Bower telephoned from Anacortes to Mr. Burdis, secretary of the Fraser River Canners' Association: "We caught 35,000 fish in our traps last night. The canneries have more fish than they want." Immense schools of salmon have again appeared off the Salmon banks, but have not yet reached Point Roberts. Mr. Burdis says that the general opinion seems to be that the big run will reach the Fraser on Sunday.

—SMOKE "CAPITAL" CIGARS. MADE IN TWO SIZES.

—Open until 9 o'clock every evening, Rambler Cyclery, Broad and Broughton streets.

—Clearance sale of Youths' and Boys' Suits this week at The S. Reid Co., Ltd. See windows.

—Give the baby a sun bath in one of our handsome baby carriages. A splendid range to select from at Weiler Bros.

—The board of management of the Agricultural Association will meet on Wednesday evening next, in the city hall, for the transaction of business.

—To-day at 125 Quadra street, Mariam, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Marks died, aged one year and three weeks. The funeral will leave the residence at 3 p. m. to-morrow.

—Great bargains in monuments at Stewart's. Several Scotch Granite Monuments just arrived, Copings, etc. Nothing but first class stock and workmanship. Cor. Yates and Blanchard streets

—The case of John Smith, charged with leaving the Largo Law without permission of the captain, came up in the provincial police court this morning, and was again remanded until 2 o'clock on Monday.

—Victoria Typographical Union holds its regular monthly meeting to-morrow at 2 p. m. in the Pioneer hall, when the election and installation of officers will take place. A full attendance is requested.

—All the principal hotels and saloons in British Columbia are now using Kola Wine. Try it once and you will always take it. Absolutely non-intoxicating. The genuine has bunch of celery on green background on label.

—The income of the B. C. Permanent Loan & Savings Co. for the month of June amounted to $25,958.92. The total income for the half-year, ending June 30th, amounted to $133,589.16, or an average of $22,264.86 per month.

—In the city police court this morning two Chatham street girls failed to appear to answer the charge of being inmates of a bawdy house. Warrants were issued for their arrest. A female vagrant also failed to appear, and similar action was taken.

—The Fernwood company of the Boys' Brigade will spend next Tuesday at Foul Bay. The boys will march from headquarters at 10 o'clock sharp to the picnic grounds, where everything will be done to make the day enjoyable. The company will have its regular drill on Tuesday, instead of Friday.

—Ladies are taking advantage of our great retiring from tailoring business sale, but we have some splendid bargains still left in costume and skirt lengths. Remember at these prices we will soon be sold out and another chance for such special bargains will not occur again at Geo. R. Jackson's, 57 Government street.

—Good goods are expensive generally, but so anxious are we to get out of the tailoring business at once that we are clearing out our immense stock of ladies' and men's tailoring goods at much less than cost, which means that these good goods are not expensive but very cheap. No doubt you intend to take advantage of these bargains, but you are making a mistake by not coming in at once, for it will not take long to clear out all at the rate goods are being picked up at Geo. R. Jackson's, 57 Government St.

—The Vancouver Island Building Society met last night in the Pioneer hall. The board of directors, who will be known as inspectors in future, was elected. Members of the old board were all re-nominated, but all declined to stand for election, with the exception of the four who were elected. The present board of inspectors is G. A. Carleton, W. Marchant, F. W. Vincent, R. Seabrook, W. D. Kinnaird, W. C. Kerr and W. Scowcroft. G. A. Carleton was elected president and W. Marchant vice-president. The action of the board of directors was discussed, but after full explanations it was generally approved of and confirmed.

AN INCOME FOR LIFE

FOR YOURSELF, FOR YOUR WIFE, FOR YOUR CHILD

Can be secured by a Continuous Instalment Policy in The

MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA

R. L. DRURY.
PROVINCIAL MANAGER, 34 Broad Street

Leave Your Orders With Us

—FOR—

SMALL FRUITS FOR PRESERVING

Red and Black Currants, Raspberries, Apricots, Peaches, Plums, etc. The best of each, as you require them. We can fill your orders for all of the requisites to preserving—Pint, Quart and Half-Gallon Bottles, Jelly Glasses, 4 to 16 Quart Enamelled Kettles, Iron and Wooden Spoons, etc.

JOHNS BROS.
255 Douglas Street.

WE WANT

To fill your prescriptions. Our dispensing department is complete, our drugs pure and fresh.

HALL & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.
Clarence Block, Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

POSSESSION OF CHILDREN.

Habeas Corpus Proceedings Taken by Father Against Mother and Orphans' Home.

Before Mr. Justice Drake this morning an application was made on the part of W. Rudd, of Graham island, for possession of his two infant children. Habeas corpus proceedings have been instituted by him against the mother, who lives in this city, and the Protestant Orphans' Home.

The children have been inmates of the Orphans' Home for a time, but have lately been taken from it and were in the possession of the mother. Last night the mother was located, and the children will be placed back in the Orphans' Home pending settlement of the case.

The application was laid over till Thursday next. J. M. Bradburn appears for the Orphans' Home; Thornton Fell for the father, who makes the application; and F. Higgins for the mother.

M'NEILL COMING.

The Scottish Spurgeon Will Visit Victoria This Fall.

Victorians will in all probability have an opportunity this fall of hearing one of the world's greatest preachers and evangelists, Rev. John McNeill, "The Scottish Spurgeon." Mr. McNeill will be in America next month, in attendance at the great Winona Bible conference, where he is to be the bright particular star of the galaxy of brilliant divines who will attend.

In a letter to his brother here, Mr. W. McNeill, assistant to the chief commissioner of lands and works, he states that he intends prolonging his visit to the Pacific coast in order to visit his younger brother, who he has not seen for a number of years.

Rev. John McNeill stands in the first rank of the pulpit orators of the present day, and should he consent to speak in Victoria he is sure of a big audience and an enthusiastic greeting.

HEAVY GUN FIRING.

Reports of Big Cannons Were Heard One Hundred and Forty Miles Away.

London, July 27. A remarkable record has been brought to light concerning the distances at which the firing of heavy guns can be heard. These discoveries have an important bearing upon rain-making experiments and throw sidelights upon the Sampson-Schley controversy. An expert named C. Davidson made elaborate preparations to take observations of fleet firing when the late Queen Victoria's body was taken from Cowes to Portsmouth. The report of heavy guns were clearly audible at the extraordinary distance of 140 miles inland, while at a distance of 84 miles the reports were so loud that laborers in the fields put down their spades to listen. At 16 miles from the guns windows were shaken and other symptoms of concussion were shown not usually connected with any but adjacent detonations.

These statements bear upon the Sampson-Schley controversy in so much as Admiral Schley's statement, made on May 24th, 1898, concerning hearing guns 40 miles away, which he believed was the Spanish fleet, was received by many persons with considerable incredibility.

—There was a small strike on the ship Largo Law this morning. The vessel is discharging naval stores in Esquimalt, and the stevedore in charge of the work having ceased employing union labor the unloading of the ship was being carried out by the ship's crew. From where the cargo was being landed to where it is to be stored is a considerable distance, and union men were in demand for the handling of it. This, however, they refused to do because of the ship's crew working the cargo in the first place; hence the strike. The vessel has in all over 2,000 tons of cargo to discharge, and what agreement will be reached between the parties interested on the work cannot at present be foretold.

—The Companions of the Forest will give an ice cream social on Thursday next.

A fresh case of the horrible trade in artifically disfiguring children, so rife in South Russia, has come to light. Two beggars have been arrested at the village of Matusov (Kiev government), accompanied by two little boys, eleven years of age, stolen from their parents. One of them had his tongue cut out and both eyes destroyed; the other's legs and arms were fantastically twisted, with the object of exciting the pity of almsgivers; a third child died during the process. Purveyors of such artificial cripples receive several hundred roubles apiece.

TO-LET

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED HOUSE

9 rooms and bath, lawn and fruit garden; splendid location; $35.00 per month.

SWINERTON & ODDY.
106 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Rebate Paid On Gold Here

One Per Cent. Will Be Remitted by Assay Office in Victoria.

Arrangement to Be Entered Into Between Federal and Provincial Governments.

Arrangements will be completed in a few days whereby miners from the Yukon territory, on presentation of a certificate showing payment of royalty at Dawson of five per cent., will be entitled to a rebate of one per cent. from the provincial assay office in Victoria.

This is the pleasing announcement which the Times has for its readers this evening, an announcement which will be hailed with the greatest satisfaction by all classes of citizens, but especially by the business community, who know what a magnet the existence of a branch of the United States mint on the Sound has proved to the miners coming from the north.

Henceforth all this will be changed. Not only will the miner have no object in going to Seattle, but he will actually lose money by carrying his gold to the other side of the line. Under these circumstances an influx of the precious metal may be looked for here.

The matter has formed the subject of a telegraphic correspondence between Senator Templeman and Hon. Clifford Sifton, minister of the interior, ever since the decision of the Dominion government to grant this rebate on gold brought to the Dominion government office at the Terminal City. The outcome of these negotiations is contained in the following dispatch received this morning:

Ottawa, July 27th, 1901.

Hon. Wm. Templeman, Victoria, B. C.:

If provincial government equip assay office at Victoria, rebate will apply to Victoria as well as Vancouver, subject to proper arrangements for supervision.

CLIFFORD SIFTON.

It will be seen by the above that the carrying out of the plan involves a mutual arrangement between the two governments, as the local administration will have to received authority in some form to issue the rebate. This, however, will be merely a matter of detail, which will be capable of being worked out easily.

Shortly after the receipt of the dispatch the contents were submitted to Hon. J. H. Turner, the minister of finance, who exclaimed: "This is just what we want." He immediately sent for the provincial assayer, J. H. Carmichael, who is acting provincial mineralogist in the absence of Mr. Robertson, and conveyed the news to him.

Mr. Carmichael, like the Minister, was delighted with the news, and said that there need be no delay whatever in putting the plan in operation. The provincial assay office, he said, was thoroughly equipped for the assaying of gold. The plant was an excellent one, and equal to all demands which would be made upon it.

Hon. Mr. Turner added that the information was of the utmost importance, and that the local administration would co-operate in every possible way to insure the carrying out of the suggested arrangement.

He afterwards, through Senator Templeman, communicated the satisfaction of the government at the action of the minister of the interior to Ottawa, and asked that instructions be forwarded at the earliest possible moment in order that the benefit of the order might be felt in the shipping of this year's gold.

Hon. Mr. Prentice and Hon. W. C. Wells also expressed themselves as delighted with the arrangement, and hoped that no delay would be experienced in carrying it into effect

An early reply is anticipated from Ottawa, and immediately on receipt of specific instructions the local government will be prepared to refund one per cent. on all Yukon gold upon which royalty has been paid.

THE CONQUEST OF COREA.

Seventeen centuries ago the Japanese Emperor Chuai was playing his lute in the presence of his wife and prime minister. Whether on account of the music or from some other cause, the Empress became inspired with a divine afflatus and began to utter the thoughts put into her mind by the deity. "There is a land to the westward," she exclaimed, "and in that land is abundance of treasure, gold and silver, dazzling to look upon. This land I will now bestow upon you."

The Emperor pushed away his lute. "If you go up to a high place and look toward the west," said he, "there is no land to be seen, but only the great waters. They are lying spirits who have spoken to you."

Then the god was filled with anger and again he moved the Empress to prophesy. "You are not fit," she said, "to rule this empire. Go the one road!"

But the prime minister trembled when he heard these words, and said to his master, "I am troubled, my heavenly sovereign, by this terrible message. Continue, I pray, top lay the august lute."

The Emperor Chuai commenced to play softly; gradually the sound died away; all was still. They held a light to his face and saw that he was dead. But the Empress put herself at the head of her fleet, invaded the land of gold and silver with her warriors, and soon made the three kingdoms of Corea tributary to Japan.

These things happened, we are told, in the year 201 A.D., and the story of the valiant Empress is as familiar to a Japanese as is that of Boadicea to ourselves.—Nineteenth Century.

Firemen's clothes are in the future to be made of asbestos or mineral wood. The efficiency of suits composed of this material depends on three facts. It is noncombustible, a non-conductor of heat and in no way injured by water.

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OX TONGUE, CORNED BEEF,
HALFORD'S CURRIED FOWL. very delicious.
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SUMMER CLEARING SALE

COLUMBIA HOUSE
M. A. VIGOR.

12 dozen Colored Blouses, ranging in price from 75c to $1.50, now selling for ..... 50c and 75c
6 dozen Colored Straw, Sailor Hats ..... 25c each

All Trimmed Millinery at half price. A full line of Ladies' and Girls' Pique and Crash Skirts to be sold at 20 per cent. discount.

Personal.

Elias Rogers, the well known coal dealer of Toronto, and managing director of the Crow's Nest Coal Company, arrived in the city last night and is at the Driard. Mr. Rogers has business which will occupy his attention for a day or perhaps two days in this city, after which he will visit the Crow's Nest country in connection with his company. The survey for the Crow's Nest Southern railway, Mr. Rogers says, is nearing completion, when the work of pushing the road through will be proceeded with with all possible expedition. The completion of this road will offer the Crow's Nest Coal Company an opportunity to enter into active competition for the trade of that part of the United States lying south of British Columbia, and a determined effort will be put forth by the company to secure their share of that trade. A market already exists for the output for some little time.

* * *

A. F. Givin, of Westholme, is at the Dominion. He has commenced development work on the Nestor group of mines at Fulford Harbor, on Salt Spring Island, and is highly gratified with the results. Five feet below the surface he has found good ore. It is copper ore, with gold and silver values, which are increasing as they go down. He has started another party at work a few hundred yards from the present workings, but does not know what has developed yet, as they were to start after he left. The workings are right on the shore, so that the shipping facilities are unexcelled should the mine prove a paying one. Ore can be shipped to Tacoma from it for $1 a ton. He returns on Monday to Salt Spring Island.

* * *

Among the arrivals on the Charmer last night were Hon. Desire Girouard, of Ottawa, judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, and Hon. W. G. Falconbridge, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario. The former is accompanied by his two sons, Earnest and Frank. The party have been visiting at Banff and other points of interest on their way to Victoria. They are guests at the Driard.

* * *

Dr. B. H. Van Koenigswerder and Dr. T. M. Furgson, who have been practising medicine in Seattle for some years, left this morning on the Aorangi for Adelaide, S. A., where they intend entering into practice. With their families they have been at the Vernon for some days awaiting the departure of the Australian boat.

* * *

Mrs. Ross, wife of the new governor of the Yukon territory, who, with her family, has been visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John McKay, Beacon Hill, has left for the north to rejoin her husband.

* * *

Rev. J. Charlton and Mrs. Charlton, from Ontario, arrived in the city a few days ago, and went up to Shawnigan Lake to camp for a month with some friends.

* * *

G. E. McPherson, general passenger agent of C. P. R., of Winnipeg, and E. J. Coyle, assistant general passenger agent, of Vancouver, are at the Driard.

* * *

F. S. Whiteside, secretary of the Union Brewing Co., of Nanaimo, accompanied by his wife and family, are staying at the Dominion.

* * *

C. Forrester, contractor, of Los Angeles, is spending his holidays in Victoria and is staying at the Dominion.

Chas. Cullin left for Vancouver today to act as referee in the lacrosse match there.

Lewis G. Hill, accountant of the Chemainus Milling company, is at the Victoria.

Hon. R. McBride, minister of mines, went over to the Mainland last night.

M. M. Baxter, publisher, of Vancouver, is registered at the Victoria.

J. W. Beebe and Mrs. Beebe, of Des Moine, Iowa, are at the Wilson.

N. Thompson, mechanical engineer of Vancouver, is at the Victoria.

A. C. Blyth and R. Jones, of Duncans, are at the Occidental.

T. J. Coveney and wife, of Dawson, are guests at the Vernon.

Thomas Grant, of London, England, is registered at the Driard.

Mr. Robert Peard, of Winnipeg, is a guest at the Dominion.

J. D. Cameron, of Winnipeg, is registered at the Driard.

C. A. Godfrey, of Winnipeg, is registered at the Vernon.

H. L. White, of Winnipeg, is registered at the Dominion.

H. J. Mignerery, who is associated with Col. Williams as owners of the Clifford Sifton steamboat, is staying at the Victoria.

J. A. Bass and wife, of Seattle, are at the Dominion.

Mrs. L. Hutchison, of Kamloops, is at the Dominion.

Johnson Gibbins, of Vancouver, is at the Vernon.

Thomas Pattison, of Vancouver, is at the Wilson.

A. W. Ross, of Vancouver, is at the Dominion.

F. Challaye, Paris, is registered at the Oriental.

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QUEER SUNDAY MARKET.

The Trade in Live Eels in London—How They Are Sold.

London at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning is about as quiet as London ever is. Here and there a few Sunday League trippers may be seen making for some railway station to get a good seat before the rush commences, or some creature who has just left his night's resting-place on the Embankment shuffles aimlessly by. But beyond this London is asleep.

The Live Eel Market.

It is not asleep everywhere, though. In Upper Ground street, for instance, which runs parallel with the Thames between Blackfriars and Waterloo bridges, it will be teeming with life, for the live eel market is open here at this time. The "sniggers," as the eel dealers are termed, begin to arrive at about half-past four, and by 5 o'clock the market is in full swing. By 8 or 9 o'clock it will all be over, and the street then resumes its usual aspect of squalid dreariness. At this market no weights are used. The fish are

Sold by the "Grab."

That is to say, the vendor plunges his arm in amongst a mass of writhing eels which have been previously placed in sand, seizes a handful, and passes them over to the customer. The price of the "grab" never varies. It is sixpence winter and summer alike. The fistful is supposed to be as near one pound in weight as possible, and it is an understood thing that the fish are all alive. This understanding is often an "understanding" only, especially if the customer be inexperienced, for some dealers have acquired a knack of so manipulating a fistful as to make the mass appear very much alive, whereas, perhaps, only one or two eels out of the entire lot are really endowed with vitality.

"Playing the Trick."

It is said to be much easier to play this trick with fish that have been sanded than with those which have not been treated in this way, and knowing this, the wary ones insist on having their grab direct from the well. The eel merchant does not wrap up his goods in paper. He simply hands over the wriggling mass and pockets your money. Ten to one, unless you are very careful three or four will slip out of your grasp and fall to the ground, when they will be instantly pounced on by a crowd of young gutter urchins, and will disappear round the nearest corner.—London Sun.

LOST MANUSCRIPTS.

We would certainly think that in the present age an English Chancellor of the Exchequer would have some idea of the literary value of old manuscripts and records; but in 1840 a collector of antiquities found out to the contrary, to his own profit. He was buying some soles of a fish monger in old Hungerford market, Yarmouth, and noticed that the fish monger wrapped the soles in some stiff paper torn from a book at his side. The antiquarian went home, and on unwrapping the fish, discovered the paper bore the signatures of Lauderdale, Godolphin, Ashley, and Sunderland. The wrapper proved to be a bill for feeding prisoners in the Tower in the reign of James II., and the signatures were those of James II.'s ministers. Much excited, the antiquarian hurried back to the fish monger, and by judicious and careful inquiry discovered the man had a quantity of similar paper, ten tons in all, which he had bought at £7 a ton at Somerset House.

The antiquarian secured more of the paper and found accounts of the Exchequer Office in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., wardrobe accounts of Queen Anne, a treatise on the Eucharist, written by Edward VI., and another on the Order of the Garter in the handwriting of Queen Elizabeth, besides numerous other valuable papers dating from Henry VII. to George III. Little by little the antiquarian acquired all the paper he could, when the secret leaked out, and the government woke up to a sense of what they had lost. The public demanded an inquiry, but by this time the papers were lost, destroyed or scattered.—The Catholic World Magazine.

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VICTORIA'S CHEAPEST CASH CLOTHIER.
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This well known resort will open for the season on April 1st.

Stage leaves Duncans Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Special return tickets issued by the B. & N. Railway, good for 15 days, $5.00.

PRICE BROS., Props.

A Peculiar Asian River

It Is Navigable Over Two Miles Above the Level of the Sea.

Tsangpo, Which Runs Through Thibet and India—But Little Known

The Tsangpo is in several respects the most remarkable river in the world. It is the highest of all navigable streams, flowing for nearly a thousand miles at an elevation of from 11,000 to 14,000 feet. During the greatest part of its course its current is sluggish, but for a hundred miles or more the mighty river, in its descent to the coast plain, runs with the speed of a mountain torrent. Through one of the largest of Central Asian streams, it has never been followed from its sources to its mouth, and until recently it was doubtful of which of two well-known rivers it was the headwaters.

The Tsangpo rises in the extreme southwest corner of Thibet at a height of nearly 15,000 feet. Receiving the drainage of the slopes of the Himalayas and of a little known Tibetan range, running parallel with these mountains, it soon becomes a stream wide and deep enough to be navigable. There is a considerable boat traffic upon it, at an elevation of a little below the summit of Mount Blanc. It flows due east for some 800 miles, receiving numerous tributaries, from both north and south, and when near Lhasa it is, at low water, nearly a third of a mile wide, and of unknown depth. In longitude 93 degrees east it makes a sharp bend to the south, and passes through the Himalayas in a course known only to the savages who dwell upon its precipitous banks.

Its Continuation in India.

When last seen by an explorer it is at a height of from 8,000 to 11,000 feet, but when it emerges in Assam it is only 400 feet above sea level. From this point it pursues its sluggish way for another 800 miles as the Brahmaputra to the Ganges and the bay of Bengal. There has been a long controversy, into the details of which it is not necessary to enter, as to whether the Irawada or the Bramaputra is the continuation of the Tsangpo. Though there has been as yet no direct evidence—the last expedient of throwing in marked logs in Thibet having failed—the general concensus of scientific opinion is in favor of the Bramaputra, and the latest English gazetteer describes it under this name.

It is hardly to be expected that pure science will be much benefitted by the lifting of the veil which hangs over this part of the river's course. But there can be little doubt that it hides scenes of magnificent beauty and grandeur which will thrill the expectant world and give it new and nobler conceptions.

The imagination fails to grasp the reality, as there is no other instance on earth of a large river dropping 8,000 feet in 150 miles, plunging with the mad rush of mountain brook hemmed by ranges whose peaks are from 13,000 to 22,000 feet in height. The native testimony is conclusive as to the existence of at least one awe-inspiring fall before Thibetan territory is left.

Its attempted descent from the plains of Assam has been absolutely prohibited hitherto by the Indian government on the entirely reasonable ground that there is almost a certainty that the explorer would be killed by the savage Mishmis, who are intolerably jealous of the presence of a stranger in their country. This would necessitate a punitive expedition costly in treasure and in life—an evil by no means commensurate with the gain of having satisfied what is, after all, pure curiosity. The Thibetan officials also, while preventing so far as they are able any white man from entering Thibet, for some unknown reason forbid Thibetans even to attempt to descend the river beyond their own frontier.

Explorations By Natives.

The Tsangpo has been explored, however, with the exception of this 150 miles, notwithstanding the opposition of the Thibetans and the difficulties presented by the highest mountain region in the world, though not by white men.

At any time within the last thirty-five years the trans-Himalayan traveller might have met a caravan of Thibetan and Indian traders with their pack-laden sheep climbing or descending some steep mountain pass or crossing the Tsangpo on rafts. Walking humbly with the servants or slaves, for to walk is a mark of servitude with those people, there would be an Indian with a tea bowl and prayer barrel suspended at his girdle, counting his rosary as he walked, differing in nothing apparently from his companions except in his more intelligent face and in the greater interest with which he noted everything about him. But open his prayer barrel, which he piously twirls when he comes to some particularly dangerous spot, and there will be found in it, instead of a scroll with the Buddhist prayer, "Om mani padmi hom," notes of the journey after the boundary was crossed, observations with sextant and compass, and a simple route survey showing the length of each day's march, the relative position of the prominent peaks, the course of the streams, and their approximate breadth and depth.

Examine closely his rosary, and one would discover to his surprise that, instead of the orthodox 108 beads, there were only 100, and that he dropped one at every 100 steps, which were uniformly two and a half feet long. If he were watched carefully he would be seen to steal from camp at night, when all else was sleeping, if biting wind, freezing cold, and driving snow permit, with his box and tea bowl. Taking from beneath the false bottom of his box a few instruments and pouring some quicksilver into his tea bowl for an artificial horizon, he makes an observation of some star, notes the condition of barometer and thermometer, compares his chronometer with his watch, and then goes back to camp to write up his journal and at length to sleep.

The Pundit.

Years after the traveller might see this same man at the great trigonometrical survey in Calcutta reading to an English officer his journal, explaining his observations and route survey, and narrating his adventures. In one instance these included a seven-years' slavery in Thibet. The officer asks who he is, and is amazed to learn that he is only a schoolmaster in a little Himalayan village in the district of Kumaon.

What is his reward for these year-long toils, sufferings and dangers, this daily risking of his life in an attempt to add to the world's knowledge? A little piece of land, possibly a small pension, and, while he is able to serve, oblivion. But soon the scientific journals will be full of accounts of the wonderful journey of the native Indian explorer, the great extent and marvellous accuracy of his journey, his pluck and endurance, his fertility of resource, and, above all, his single-hearted devotion to the cause of science. If his services are publicly recognized by some great society, with the names of world-renowned explorers, we read merely: "The pundit employed by Capt. T. G. Montgomerie—a gold watch, for his route survey in Great Thibet."

It was in 1861 that the successful opposition of the Thibetans to the exploration of the trans-Himalayan region by Europeans, as well as the fact that the Indian traders were permitted to travel freely throughout Thibet, suggested to an officer connected with the great trignometrical survey of India the expedient of employing native surveyors.

The village schoolmaster, Nain Singh, who had been in the service of the brothers Schlagintwelt during the explorations in Kashmir, was the first man to receive the necessary training for his work. At the headquarters of the survey he was taught the use of the sextant, compass, etc., to recognize all the larger stars, to walk with paces of uniform length, and to make a simple route survey. When these things had been sufficiently acquired, he was sent to explore the Tsangpo from its source to India, if possible. It was 1865 before he succeeded in establishing himself in Thibet as a trader desiring to buy horses and at the same time as a pious Buddhist to do homage to the Lhasa Lama. His "instrumental equipment consisted of a large sextant, two box sextants, prismatic and pocket compass, thermometers for observing temperature of air and of boiling water, pocket chronometer and common watch, with apparatus, the latter reduced as much as possible."

The Grand Lama.

After numerous adventures he finally reached Lhasa, where he had an interview with the Grand Lama, whom he described as a fair and handsome boy of about 13 years of age, seated on a throne six feet high, attended by two of the highest priests, each holding a bundle of peacock feathers. In this journey he was able to follow the course of the river only to the neighborhood of Lhasa, some 600 miles. Nor did he succeed in tracing it further in a second journey made seven years later—a journey memorable, however, from the fact that he made a route survey of 1,319 miles, 1,200 of which were through country never previously explored, and took 497 observations.

During all this time he was known to the scientific world only as the "pundit," but the sufferings of this last journey having so affected his health as to compel him to give up his connection with the survey, his name was disclosed. He has been followed by others, among whom those known as A—k, D—m—g and K. P. have accomplished the most in trans-Himalayan exploration, all men of like courage and endurance, and animated by a single-minded devotion to their duty. But none has succeeded as yet in tracing the Tsangpo's course through the mountains to Assam.

But there are indications of a change of feeling of the rulers of Thibet toward the Indian government, which promises free intercourse between the two countries in the not distant future. As the deadly hostility of the Mishmis to strangers penetrating their mountain fastnesses has been largely due to Thibetan influence, we may look in time to a similar change among them to friendliness. If this should be the case, we trust that the man who lifts the veil which shrouds this wondrous passage of the rived through the Himalayas may be one of that noble band, a native Indian surveyor.—Natural Geographical Times.

LAY DOWN AFTER MEALS.

Predicament of Mrs. Susan Coome, of Strathroy.

For the last fifteen years Mrs. Susan Coome, of this place, has been laboring under the heavy load of Dyspepsia. Her case has been long considered as hopeless by her friends, but strange to say the lady has at last found not only relief but a complete cure.

To say that those who know her are surprised but faintly expresses the general astonishment at the robust health Mrs. Coome now enjoys compared to what she has been for years.

For over fifteen years Mrs. Coome has had to lie down after meals. She could not eat any pastry, or if she did, she suffered for it. After every meal she was miserable with sour stomach and heartburn for hours. It seemed as though no food would digest.

Mrs. Coome tried remedy after remedy in vain. In fifteen years she tried every treatment for Dyspepsia within her means. Failure was the sole result in every case, and nobody but despaired of her ever again being well. But she is well. Her letter explains the whole matter.

"For fifteen years I have been afflicted with Dyspepsia," she writes. "I would suffer from sour stomach after the lightest meal and would have to lie down I felt so sick. If I ate the slightest bit of pastry I had to suffer for it. Nothing I ate would digest. I tried all sorts of remedies, but nothing gave relief until I heard of your Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. I used two boxes. Two boxes was all I took and I am entirely cured. I can eat anything now without the slightest fear and feel as bright as a little child".

The returns of the volunteer force in the United Kingdom for last year, which will shortly be made public, show a very great increase of strength as compared with 1899, a consequence of the larger recruiting resulting from the war. The number of "efficients" at the end of the 1900 official year was over 270,000, an increase of about 46,000, on the "efficient" return of 1899.

KARNAK TEMPLE.

Engineers of To-day Rebuilding the Ruins of Egyptian Architecture.

Never since the old worshippers crowded the great hall of the temple of Karnak has that ancient shrine seen so much activity as now prevails. Hundreds of Arab laborers are now at work there, and all the accessories of a great modern engineering enterprise lie contiguous to the grandest memorial of ancient Egypt. Undoubtedly the most important Egyptological work now in progress is the restoration of the hypostyle hall. The following description of the present state of the works is by Mr. Legrain, inspector and designer for the Ghizeh museum, who is directing the restoration. There are 27 columns in all that are to be restored. Thirteen fell in ancient times, 11 came down on October 3rd, 1900, and three which were shaken and threatened to fall were taken down last year. All these 27 columns will be reconstituted and replaced in their original position. The first step that had to be taken after the fall of the 11 columns was to take down the three columns whose destruction appeared to be imminent, and would have entailed further ruin.

One column has also an architrave which threatened to come down, and owing to the impossibility of removing this huge block, which weighs 42 tons, it was necessary to resort to the original method whereby the old Egyptians erected the monuments which are the wonder and admiration of the modern world. Accordingly Mr. Legrain made a huge inclined plane which required 100,000 cubic meters of earth for its construction. The architrave was taken down by this means, and the enormous accumulation of soil which its removal necessitated, is now being gradually removed. The following figures will give some idea of the immense labor involved: Each column has an abacus, 12½ tons, and 13 segments, 14 tons, or 27 pieces altogether. There are, therefore, 729 pieces to be found from out of the mass of ruin which the hypostyle hall now presents, and to be numbered and taken away to the depot, and 472 still remain to be discovered and removed, without counting the architraves, which weigh 50 tons, or 25 tons each. On an average six of these blocks are removed every day, and assuming that the rate of progress is normal, it will be 80 days before the hall can be cleared.

It is an immense labor, for each block has to be methodically arranged and numbered, and placed in reserved space until the time comes for all to be pieced together. Many hundreds of workmen are employed. Each man receives 3d. a day and each boy 4½d. By April 1st it is hoped to have everything removed from the hypostyle hall. After this has been done a commission will come to Luxor to study the foundations and arrive at the necessary means of consolidating the whole. In the summer the hall will be left to dry and work will be recommenced as soon as the Nile flood permits. By May, 1904, it is hoped that everything will be finished. As visitors enter the hypostyle hall they at once notice that the two pylons of the hall are shored up. These pylons also threatened to fall at the same time as the columns collapsed, and provisional props have been made to avert the calamity. Nothing has yet been done, and the work of underpinning the foundations has to be commenced, and, it is hoped, will be taken in hand shortly.

The foundations of this charming temple of the God of the Morning have been found to be bad, and the columns are being underpinned. Many blocks have fallen and will be pieced together and replaced. A grand find was made on December 28th last. Mr. Legrain, who is in charge of all the works at Karnak, came upon a wonderfully beautiful bust of the god Khonsu. Three other portions of the same statue have also been discovered, and it will therefore be possible to restore this beautiful statue in its entirety with the exception of the small piece which is wanting to complete one of the legs. The statue belongs to the epoch of Hormahabi, 19th dynasty, circa 1900 B.C. The name of the god is inscribed on the pendant at the back of the collar, and the inscription runs, "Khonsu of Thebes, God of the Day." The expression of this diety is very fine, and it is an excellent example of ancient Egyptian sculpture at its best. The god is decked with the usual emblems, such as the milometer, the scepter Ouas, the flagellum, the pedum, etc. On one side of the head is a long curl worn by young Egyptians in antiquity, a symbol of youth. It is still in use among the young fellaheen. The statue, when restored, will be placed in situ in the temple and will form a magnificent addition to the treasures of Karnak.—Egyptian Gazette.

GOLD MINING IN MANCHURIA.

The Russians have now organized the exploitation of gold-bearing territory in Manchuria. The laws enforced are those obtaining in Russia, and a high commissioner has been appointed to superintend the labor of reducing to order the conflicting claims and methods already in use there. Many of the gold-seekers secured mining rights from the Chinese authorities before the troubles began, and it is said the rights granted were simply fabulous in character and extent, hundreds of square miles of auriferous country being leased to one man. The high commissioner—a newly created post, similar, presumably, to that of the frontier commission—will have full powers to settle arbitrarily on the spot all claims, and the aim will be to reduce the exploitation of gold mining to the same level as it holds in Eastern Siberia, that is to say, the industry will be entirely under the supervision of the government officials, to whom all gold must be delivered.

It is not expected that, for the present at any rate, the lately accorded permission for free traffic in uncoined gold will be extended to Manchuria. Moreover, the existing laws exclude the foreigner, who can only take part in such enterprises by acting through Russians, and then only if the connivance of the authorities is previously secured. In a new country, the latter will be rather more difficult to compass than is the case in territory where Russia has been long established.—London Standard.

In their native haunts tigers are divided into three classes—the game killer, the cattle lifter, and the man eater. The latter is almost always an aged beast, whose teeth and claws are no longer serviceable.

WOMEN WHO DRINK.

Theories of Intemperance Advanced at a Meeting of Themselves.

The four days' conference of the "Increase of Intemperance Among Women," and its collateral questions, opens this morning at the Westminster town hall under the auspices of the British Women's Association.

In anticipation of it a press representative has interviewed a number of experienced workers in this movement as to the causes which are generally considered to explain the increase.

"As far as drink among upper class women is concerned," said one, "it may be laid to the charge of the confectioners' licenses. Ladies don't haunt public houses yet, but they do very much haunt confectioners with licenses to be drunk on the premises, and they fulfil the permit of the license (in an unintended way) till a four-wheeler has to be called for them, failing the attendance of their own brougham, and they are sent home as having been "taken ill." Stand outside any day and you can see it for yourself."

Another said: "Oh, it is grocers' licenses that do it. Middle class women who don't soar to the 'smartness' of getting intoxicated in a restaurant, nor sink to the degradation of getting drunk in a public house take the intermediate course, and order their drink from their grocers, consuming it at home in the respectability of solitude.

"If the husbands oppose it, no matter; have it they mean to, and they come to a private understanding with their tradesmen to enter it under the heading of tea and sugar. Self-respect and dignity are generally very short-lived where a thirst for alcohol gets the upper hand."

Practical and prosaic, another said: "Why do women drink? Why, because their husbands make them. They coax them until the woman drinks without coaxing—and drinks without stopping, and then the men blame them."

Another said: "Down in the slums and the poorer streets they drink because of the awful environment of their lives. They live in one room, and there isn't room to breathe. There is the bar close at hand; there is room there, and they go.

"Look at the statistics—wherever you find overcrowding is greatest there without exception, you will find the ratio of women drunkards is highest, and the ratio of every other cognate evil. If you spend as much time as I do watching slum life you wouldn't wonder why women drink, but why there is a single woman left who doesn't drink. And that applies equally to the men.

"There is no way of stopping drunkenness until there is possibility for people to be housed cleanly and wholesomely, and with possibility of moral living. At present the possibilities don't exist.

Yet another declared it to be because there is always a pawnshop almost as near as the public house. "Restrict the pawning to their own personal property, and then you will restrict drinking."

"Why do women drink?" said another; "because of the spread of the 'standing a drink' curse. It was bad enough when it was merely a device of the devil's between man and man. Now it is increasingly the habit between men and women, and women with each other. Everywhere you see it.

"Only the other afternoon I heard a Bond street gentleman say to a blond street lady: 'Do let me give you a glass of port before you do any more shopping.' And down meaner streets you see women meet each other as acquaintances and go off to 'have a drink together' exactly after the pattern of British workingmen.

"Often enough, too, it is the man acquaintance who says: "Oh, come and have something; and I'll pay,' and in the end there are darkened homes, ruined careers, and degraded natures, whose whole sin dates back to this idiotic custom."—London Express.

THE RAILROAD AS A CIVILIZER.

Sir Guilford Molesworth has expressed the following opinion concerning the effect of the railway in the development of this great country: "In East Africa the railway takes the place of roads, which are practically valueless owing to the absence of water and the mortality in transport animals.

"It must be borne in mind that the construction of a railway in a new country often develops traffic from entirely unexpected sources, more especially by checking lawlessness, which might previously put a stop to small trading.

"As one of the numerous cases which has come under my own official experience, I would instance the Rajputana railway. This was made for political purposes, and was never expected to pay even its working expenses; yet, by enabling the petty trader to pass through the various small states without ruinous blackmail, which had previously put a stop to all enterprise, it, immediately after opening, stimulated traffic which made the railway a complete success financially as well as politically.

"Broken up as East Africa is into various petty tribes, perpetually at war with one another, it has been hitherto impossible to carry on any trade, except by means of large and well-armed caravans, and even then at great risk. Some tribes have subsisted to a great extent on plunder from their weaker neighbors, so that there has been no stimulus to the more peaceable to produce anything beyond the small requirements of their own tribe.

"With the completion of the railway, the whole lake coastline of 800 to 1,000 miles with the adjoining fertile and populous districts, will be opened up by water communication to railway traffic. And as the Uganda railway will be the first to tap the lake, the trade of these districts will naturally gravitate into this channel."—F. W. Emett, in The Engineering Magazine for July.

Recent census-takings have brought to light many claimants to the position of senior centenarian. The prize seems to be due to a negro of Rio Janeiro, aged 150. Next in order comes a coachman in Moscow, aged 141.

Queen Elena has had sent to Naples 60 "trousseaux" for babies born in that city on the same day as Princess Yolanda. It is said that the number of infants born that day in Naples was 41. Also the province has established dowries of 100 francs for each female child born in Naples on June 1st, payable at the date of such child's marriage.

Malt Breakfast Food

Is Justly Popular Because of Its Many Health Advantages.

In summer time it is wise to avoid cereal foods that have a tendency to heat the blood, irritate the stomach, and bring no digestive derangements. If you would go forth to the duties of the day with a full measure of health and vigor, use delicious and appetizing Malt Breakfast Food, easy to digest, and unequalled as a system nourisher. It requires the use of but one package of Malt Breakfast Food to convince sensible people of its great superiority over all other known grain foods. All grocers and General Stores.

WOMEN OF ZANZIBAR.

Something About Their Mode of Dress and Their Ways of Living.

In referring to the ways and customs of Zanzibar, R. E. Mansfield, ex-United States consul at that place, says that one of the most picturesque features was the veritable Rebecca at the well.

"At almost any hour of the day crowds of half-clad women, dressed in gayly colored costumes, can be seen at the wells and hydrants, drawing water, which they put into tin cans or earthern pots that will hold about six gallons each. When the vessels are filled they are hoisted upon the heads of the carriers, who march along under the burden as erect and graceful as an athlete would move unencumbered. All the water supply for the 175,000 inhabitants of Zanzibar is carried upon the heads of women.

"I have frequently seen a native woman carrying as many as three water pots upon her head, one on top of the other, and each standing at a different angle. Each of the vessels would hold several gallons of water, and with them all filled, she would march along, balancing them so perfectly that not a drop would be spilled. I have also seen one of those water carriers balance a six gallon jar, filled with water, on her head, while she was engaged in other tasks that required the use of both her hands, and at the same time place her in a stooping position. The head was so poised as to maintain the equilibrium of the jar. This practice of carrying articles on the heads has given to the women of Zanzibar a fine muscular development of the head and shoulders, as well as an erect and graceful carriage.

"The Arab women, very few of whom are seen on the streets, wear a kind of pajama, a robe of colored materials, a veil, or sometimes a silk handkerchief folded and fastened across the brow, a l'Indienne. An embroidered waistcoat and the 'barakoa,' or gilt mask of Muskat, reaching nearly to the mouth, are common, also, while over all is thrown a large, square piece of silk fabric, which is draped gracefully about the form. Sandals, or wooden clogs, held by a strap or a button between the toes, completed the costume. The Hindoo women dress similar to the Arabs, except that they wear more gaudy fabrics and more ornaments.

"The costume of the native women, while less elaborate and expensive, is quite as picturesque. It consists of two pieces of cotton cloth, usually of special pattern, with large figures, varied and bright colors. These kangas, as they are called, are made especially for the Zanzibar trade, and their like is found no place else in the world. One piece of cloth is drawn tightly around the body just below the arms, and is deftly and securely fastened without the aid of any pins or buttons. Native women never wear anything on their feet. Many of them decorate their faces with paint. The women of Zanzibar wear rings in their ears. They also wear nose rings and nose studs. Civilized women wear gold and silver bands on their wrists—so also do the natives of Africa. They even go farther and wear anklets. In fact, a native woman's social standing is gauged by the amount of the jewellery she wears, and many of the gold and silver ornaments they wear are handsome in design and artistic in finish. The semi-barbarous African woman tries to make herself beautiful by the arrangement of her kinky hair. She will spend hours with a small hand glass, arranging her hair and admiring herself."—Washington Star.

STOP THE PAIN BUT DESTROY THE STOMACH.—This is sadly too often the case. So many nauseous nostrums purporting to cure, in the end do the patient immensely more harm than good. Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets are a purely vegetable pepsin preparation, as harmless as milk. One after eating prevents any disorder of the digestive organs. 60 in a box, 35 cents. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.—40.

The total cordage required for a first-rate man-of-war weighs about eighty tons, and exceeds £3,000 in value.

IS

NATURE'S SPECIFIC

FOR THE CURE OF

Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cramps, Colic, Pains in the Stomach, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Sea Sickness, Summer Complaint and all Fluxes of the Bowels.

Has been in use half a century and has never failed to give relief.

Every house should have a bottle.

PRICE, - 35c.

In the Race

Whether you ride a bicycle for business or for pleasure, you should have a reliable wheel.

The Iver Johnson

Stands the Strain

Also agents for Berliner's Gramophones, Indestructible records, strongest volume of music, and guaranteed for five years. These machines can be heard a mile away on the water; call and see them.

B. C. Cycle & Supply Co.

16 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

That Over-Worked Played-Out Feeling.

If your occupation is of a sedentary nature, if it is carried on indoors, or if it involves the exercise of brain rather than muscle, it may be reckoned among the unhealthy occupation. Your bowels become clogged, liver sluggish, blood thin and impure, heart weak, nerves shattered, brain action slow, and memory failing—better to-day—worse to-morrow.

When you feel over-worked, run-down and played-out, your system is deranged, and your body ill-nourished and weak.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt is intended for just such persons as yourself. The poisoning of the blood and the general weakening of the system is rectified, and the entire body is restored to a vigorous healthy condition.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT. 25c and 60c a bottle.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

A Perfect Tonic Laxative.

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Effective Description can only be accomplished by the use of First Class Illustrations

Our Work Guaranteed. Prices Moderate.

NOT RESPONSIBLE.

BR. SHIP LARGO LAW

HENDERSON, Master.

Neither the master nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above vessel without their written authority.

ROBERT WARD & CO., LTD., Agents.

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CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

Br. Ship "Largo Law"

HENDERSON, Master.

FROM LONDON.

This vessel will commence discharging cargo at the outer wharf on Tuesday, July 30th, and following days. Consignees are requested to present bills of lading at the office of the undersigned, pay freight, and receive orders for their goods.

All goods remaining on the wharf after 5 o'clock each day, and while on the wharf, will be at the risk of the consignees thereof respectively, and may be stored at their expense.

ROBERT WARD & CO., LTD., Agents.

Tennis, Boating, Cycling and Outing Suits

All Summer Goods To be run off to make room for **New Fall Goods** Now on the Way

At Cost For Cash This Month

Eastern Tailor-Made Suits to Measure

Fit and Finish Guaranteed. Prices, $12.00, $14.00, $16.00 and $18.00 per Suit.

B. Williams & Co.,

68-70 YATES STREET.

ST. JAMES DISMASTED.

On arrival at Honolulu from Newcastle the American bark St. James was partially dismasted as a result of a severe storm encountered en route. The vessel left Newcastle on May 17th. On the afternoon of May 30th the wind increased and the captain took in all sail except the fore sail and fore and main lower topsails. The wind increased during the night and soon the vessel was being flooded by great waves that dashed the men about and pitched the vessel at will.

The storm continued during the night and morning of the 31st as well. In the afternoon the three sails were suddenly whipped loose and torn into ribbons. A few minutes later the fore royal mast snapped and fell with a crash to the deck carrying the rigging and spars with it. Within a few minutes the main topgallant mast snapped and came tumbling on the deck, carrying with it the mizzen topmast.

No one was injured by the falling rigging and the work of the next three days consisted in cutting away the loose rigging and clearing the deck. The storm began to abate after the masts were carried away. Had not the three sails which were out during the storm been carried away the damage to the masts would have been far greater and none of the sticks would have been saved.

THE BRYANT SEIZED.

United States Deputy Marshal Hendry, of Honolulu, has seized the bark C. D. Bryant on an order issued by Judge Estee, on account of an action in admiralty brought by E. A. McInerny, J. D. McInerny and W. H. McInerny, as trustees under the will of the late M. McInerny, to recover damages for the loss of goods destroyed in the recent fire on the vessel.

The libellants shipped 26 cases of goods, mostly shoes, from San Francisco on the Bryant, on June 10th, the value of the same being alleged to be $1,000. This, with $24 freight paid, is the amount asked for.

The vessel arrived in Honolulu on or about the 7th day of July, but the master has not yet delivered the merchandise. The complaint says that "owing to the careless, negligent and improper care and custody of said merchandise and said ship, and the want of proper care on the part of said master, his officers and crew and persons employed by him or them, said merchandise was consumed by fire and ruined by the throwing of water thereon so that the same became and is a total loss as your libellants are informed and believe, whereby libellants have sustained damage to the amount of $1,100."

THE OLD KILBRANNAN.

The following from a recent issue of the San Francisco Chronicle relates to a vessel well known here: "The ship Marion Chilcoot comes to this port for the first time, and, having been purchased by the Spreckels line, will hereafter ply between this port and Hilo in the sugar trade. The Chilcoot was formerly the British ship Kilbrannan, and a few years ago went ashore on Point Wilson. The vessel was afterwards purchased by Barneson & Chilcoot. She was repaired in Esquimalt and was put under the American flag and re-christened, the new name being in honor of Mrs. Chilcoot. The ship made two trips to Manila with government supplies, and also made two trips to Australia, where Matson of the Spreckels line bought the ship. Captain Rock will probably take command of the ship, at least for one trip to the islands."

KINSHIU MARU WRECKED.

Cablegram advices from the Orient report the wreck of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer Kinshiu Maru off the coast of Corea. The vessel since leaving the British Columbia and Sound route has been plying between Corea and Vladivostock. The passengers, crew, mails and cargo of the steamer have, it is announced, been saved, but the ship is believed to be a total wreck. The scene of the misfortune is off the island of Quelpart. Further particulars of the accident are not mentioned in the meagre messages received.

MARINE NOTES.

Having waited at Vancouver for the arrival of the delayed English mails the R. M. S. Aorangi did not arrive here until this morning. She received her Victoria mails and passengers shortly after 8, and proceeded on her long voyage to the South Seas about 9.30 o'clock.

The keel of the first iron vessel built on the Hawaiian Islands has been laid. A force of thirteen boilermakers is at work putting together the parts of the vessel which will be known as the Pioneer, when launched.

After waiting for over a week off the outer wharf the lumber laden bark Highlands will proceed to sea this evening, having secured a full complement of men.

H. M. S. Warspite left Esquimalt at 9.30 this morning, and is cruising back and forth in the Straits presumably on target practice.

D. G. S. Quadra returned last evening from northern waters, where she has been on lighthouse and fishery duty.

Steamer Fingal is reported to be still ashore on Texada Island and to be in a bad position.

Steamer City of Puebla is due to-night from San Francisco, and the Umatilla will be due to sail for the Golden Gate to-morrow evening. There have been booked to sail on the latter Miss C. M. Bruce, Miss Stephens, T. Schlweren and wife, H. Mortimer Lamb, James J. Brown, Mrs. Wopell and son, Mrs. Northcott, Miss Burgess, J. R. Jacobs and wife, H. Collinson, M. M. Baxter, E. G. Cline and wife, John Weeks and wife, A. H. Jones and wife, Mr. Smith and R. B. Brown.

R. M. S. Empress of Japan sailed from Yokohama for Victoria yesterday afternoon.

CATARRH AND COLDS RELIEVED IN 10 TO 60 MINUTES.—One short puff of the breath through the blower supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use. It relieves instantly, and permanently cures catarrh, hay fever, colds, headache, sore throat, tonsilitis and deafness. 50 cents. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.—41.

TIDE TABLE.

Victoria, B. C., July, 1901.

(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

Date	Day.	High Water. T'm. Ht.	High Water. T'm. Ht	Low Water. T'm. Ht.	Low Water. T'm. Ht
		h. m. ft.	h. m. ft.	h. m. ft.	h. m. ft.
1	M...	0 08 8.5	19 06 7.5	8 43 1.0	20 12 7.5
2	Tu..	0 40 8.5	19 10 7.5	9 18 0.8	21 02 7.4
3	W...	1 20 8.4	19 00 7.4	9 56 0.7	21 55 7.1
4	Th..	2 05 8.1	18 52 7.4	10 57 1.0	22 53 6.8
5	F...	2 56 7.7	18 57 7.5	11 20 1.5	.... ..
6	Sa...	3 52 7.1	19 16 7.7	00 00 6.4	12 04 2.2
7	Su...	5 13 6.3	19 42 7.8	1 12 5.8	12 49 3.0
8	M...	7 40 5.7	20 12 8.1	2 26 4.9	13 35 3.9
9	Tu..	10 15 5.5	20 45 8.5	3 36 3.5	14 23 4.8
10	W...	12 45 5.9	21 20 8.7	4 38 2.9	15 13 5.7
11	Th..	14 29 6.4	21 58 9.0	5 29 1.9	16 05 6.4
12	F...	15 32 6.9	22 39 9.2	6 14 1.1	17 01 6.9
13	Sa...	16 22 7.3	23 23 9.2	6 56 0.6	18 04 7.2
14	Su...	16 58 7.5	.... ..	7 37 0.4	19 10 7.2
15	M...	0 10 9.0	17 22 7.5	8 19 0.3	20 12 7.0
16	Tu..	1 01 8.7	17 36 7.5	9 01 0.5	21 11 6.7
17	W...	1 56 8.3	17 49 7.5	9 42 0.9	22 08 6.3
18	Th..	2 54 7.8	17 46 7.5	10 22 1.5	23 04 5.8
19	F...	3 52 7.2	18 01 7.6	11 01 2.1	.... ..
20	Sa...	4 56 6.5	18 24 7.7	0 02 5.4	11 39 3.0
21	Su...	6 09 5.8	18 54 7.8	1 06 5.0	12 16 3.8
22	M...	7 46 5.3	19 28 7.8	2 30 4.6	12 49 4.6
23	Tu..	.... ..	20 04 7.9	4 08 4.1	.... ..
24	W...	.... ..	20 39 7.9	5 03 3.6	.... ..
25	Th..	.... ..	21 14 8.0	5 43 3.1	.... ..
26	F...	.... ..	21 48 8.1	6 14 2.7	.... ..
27	Sa...	.... ..	22 25 8.2	6 40 2.3	.... ..
28	Su...	.... ..	22 06 8.3	7 07 1.9	.... ..
29	M...	17 51 7.3	23 55 8.3	7 38 1.5	19 04 7.2
30	Tu..	17 23 7.2	.... ..	8 13 1.2	20 05 7.0
31	W...	9 51 8.2	17 17 7.2	8 51 1.1	20 59 6.6

The Time used is Pacific Standard, for the 120th meridian West. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight.

A Child's Suffering.

HER MOTHER FEARED SHE WOULD NOT REGAIN HER HEALTH.

She Was First Attacked With Rheumatism and Then With St. Vitus Dance—She Was Unable to Help Herself and Had to Be Cared for Almost Like an Infant.

(From the Sun, Orangeville, Ont.)

Among the much respected residents of Orangeville is Mrs. Marshall, who lives in a pretty little cottage on First street. For some years her twelve-year-old daughter, Mamie, has been a sufferer from rheumatism combined with that other terrible affliction—St. Vitus' dance. In conversation recently with a reporter of the Sun, Mrs. Marshall told the following story of her daughter's suffering and subsequent restoration to health: "At the age of eight," says Mrs. Marshall, "Mamie was attacked with rheumatism, from which she suffered very much, and although she was treated by a clever doctor her health did not improve. To make her condition worse she was attacked with St. Vitus' dance, and I really gave up hope of ever seeing her enjoy good health again. Her arms and limbs would twitch and jerk spasmodically, and she could scarcely hold a dish in her hand, and had to be looked after almost like an infant. While Mamie was in this condition a neighbor who had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with beneficial results in her own family advised me to try them in Mamie's case. I had myself often heard these pills highly spoken of, but it had not occurred to me before that they might cure my little girl, but now I decided to give them to her. Before she had completed the second box I could see a marked change for the better, and by the time she had taken five boxes all trace of both the rheumatism and St. Vitus' dance had vanished, and she is now as bright, active and healthy as any child of her age. Some time has elapsed since she discontinued the use of the pills, but not the slightest trace of the trouble has since made itself manifest. I think, therefore, that I am safe in saying that I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not only restored my child to health, but have worked a permanent cure."

Rheumatism, St. Vitus' dance and all kindred diseases of the blood and nerves, speedily yield to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and the cures thus effected are permanent, because this medicine makes rich, red blood, strengthens the nerves, and thus reaches the root of the trouble. These pills are sold by all dealers in medicine or will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Steel has been used for shipbuilding only about twenty years, yet it is estimated that 96 per cent. of the vessels built at the present day are of steel.

Provincial News

ROSSLAND.

Britton Duke and Miss Millie Hosking were married on Tuesday by Rev. C. W. Hedley, M. A., rector of St. George's church. The contracting parties are residents of Rossland.

GRAND FORKS.

A music hall will be opened here next month. The initial attraction will be a ladies' orchestra from San Francisco.

At the concluding meeting of the Dominion Day celebration committee, a sub-committee was appointed to report on the cost of acquiring a permanent race track. For several weeks past Commodore Biden, T. Dunham, Fred. Lane and Al Traunweiser, who constitute the committee, have been gathering data. Several sites have been inspected and the selection of a large tract of land in close proximity to the city will be announced shortly. It is proposed to form an association and leading citizens will be invited to take stock, payable in small monthly installments. The plan is to have a half-mile track. An effort will be made to hold spring and fall meetings here.

There are 100 names on the Granby smelter payroll.

Word has been received here from Toronto that the directors of the Dominion Copper company, owning the Brooklyn and Stemwinder group at Phoenix, at a recent meeting in Toronto, decided to locate their proposed six hundred-ton smelter in Grand Forks. There is a site adjoining the Granby smelter, and another site across the Kettle river opposite the Granby plant is also available. Although no aid was suggested, it is supposed that the city will offer to provide the site and will possibly grant a cash bonus. The sentiment in favor of adding the proposed enterprise is unanimous, and definite terms will be submitted to the Dominion Copper company within a few days. It is significant that Mackenzie & Mann, who are largely interested in the Brooklyn and Stemwinder, have located a branch of their V., V. & E. R. R. from Phoenix to a point near Grand Forks, and have already awarded the contract for the railway construction work. By locating there the proposed smelter will also be enabled to have its matte treated at the converter of the Granby smelter.

VANCOUVER.

Messrs. Weart and Schou, sitting on Thursday as justices of the peace, committed a child of 11, named Annie Kathleen Nagle, to the charge of the Children's Aid Society, of this city. Police Officer Park, Mr. Mackintosh, the clerk of the police court, and C. J. South, secretary of the society, gave evidence to the effect that the child's mother was frequently drunk and that the home in which the little girl lived was, in its associations, unfit for her continuance in it. Her father is a professional gambler.

The meeting called in connection with the formation of the Children's Aid Society, of Vancouver, was held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, on Thursday evening, and, as it deserved to be, was a great success. Rev. E. D. McLaren, D. D., on being elected to the chair, congratulated Captain Tatlow upon the trouble and time he had given to the introduction and passing of an act now known as the Children's Protection Act of British Columbia. Captain Tatlow expressed his appreciation of the kindly remarks made in reference to his labor, and intimated that he intended giving his hearty co-operation with the other members of the directorate, so that efficient work might be done in this city and throughout the province. C. J. South made a statement as to what had already been done in this city. J. T. Brown rejoiced in the fact that this new society would be of great assistance in protecting the young. Rev. L. Norman Tucker also expressed his pleasure in being present at the inaugural meeting of the society, and moved that the constitution be now considered. This resolution was carried, and, after debate and amendment, the draft constitution was carried. It was decided to call a meeting of ladies to form a ladies' committee at an early date.

Mr. E. R. Ricketts, who went to Ottawa on behalf of Mayor Townley to secure information regarding the visit of the Royal party, met the committee on arrangements on Friday night, and submitted a programme endorsed by the Governor-General and Premier Laurier. Very briefly this programme is to the effect that the Royal visitors will arrive in Vancouver at 10 or 11 o'clock a. m. October 1st. An elevated platform will be erected on the north side of the track, where the official reception will take place. A guard of honor will be formed from the train to the dias, by a detachment of bluejackets. The Royal party will be escorted to the drill hall by a party of horsemen, and met there by the officers of the local militia. The Duke will then formally open the drill hall. Presentation of the South African medals will be made by His Royal Highness. Luncheon will be served, and then the Royal party will be escorted around the park, afterwards visiting Hastings mill, where mammoth logs will be on exhibition. The party will then go on the flagship, where they will be received by the Admiral and officers of the fleet. There will be illuminations along the waterfront at night. The same night the Royal party will leave for Victoria by the steamship Empress of India. The men taking part are instructed to wear silk hats and frock coats, the ladies to wear white with black lace, hat to match and black gloves. Brilliant land illuminations are in preparation.

FASCINATING HOME WORK.

The art of changing the color of your wearing apparel was once a disagreeable and complicated work, to be trusted only to the few with the requisite knowledge and skill. The Diamond Dyes have now made the work of dyeing a common household undertaking—something the wife and daughter reckon among their regular home duties. No failures or losses when Diamond Dyes are used. Send for our Diamond Dye Cook Book, it will interest you. The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal.

LACROSSE.

WESTMINSTER'S PROTEST.

The Westminster Lacrosse Club protest against the Vancouver Y. M. C. A.'s playing Walter Miller, who, they say, is a professional. They declare their intention of not playing to-day's game if Miller is retained on the Y. M. C. A. team. The latter team, however, insist upon playing him.

MAY BECOME MEMBERS.

As a number of citizens have expressed a desire to become members of the Victoria Lacrosse Club, they can do so by obtaining membership tickets from any of the officers.

LAWN TENNIS.

VICTORIAN'S SUCCESS.

A. T. Goward, of this city, continued his success at the Portland tennis tournament yesterday. R. H. Pooley was also very successful, but was defeated by his club mate, Goward, in the singles. Goward played for the day 5 matches, 12 sets, 112 games, and reached the finals in each of the three events. Pooley played 4 matches, 11 sets, 115 games.

The finals in the men's singles between Goward and Pooley was regarded as the star event of the day. The former won, the score being 2-6, 6-3, 8-6, 6-1.

Goward will play against W. A. Goss, holder of the championship of Oregon.

THE OAR.

ENTITLED TO VICTORY.

Toronto, July 26.—R. K. Barker, trainer of the Argonaut crew, who won the eight-oar race from the Vespers, of Philadelphia, last week, says:

"I cannot help replying to some comments in the Philadelphia papers on the race. The majority of the members of the Vesper crew stated to me on the morning after the race in Philadelphia, that no accident to their boat had any effect on the result of the race, and that the Argonauts were entitled to their victory. These gentlemen undertook at my request to deny the statement and promised to acknowledge through the press of Philadelphia that they were fairly and honestly defeated. This has not been done, and under the circumstances there will be no race this year between the Argonauts and Vespers."

YACHTING.

RACE CALLED OFF.

Montreal, July 26.—For the first time in the history of the defence of the Seiwanhaka cup by the Royal St. Lawrence yachtsmen, Herrick Duggan was not at the helm to-day. His place was taken by Charles Routh, J. Cross replacing W. Angus on the main sheet. Lorne Currie has by no means lost confidence, notwithstanding the bad beating he received yesterday. He thinks the race was lost through a combination of bad luck, bad judgment, and want of knowledge of currents.

To-day's race was called off at 5.12, and the boats could not finish in the time limit. The start was made at 4.50, and Greyfriar made a better showing. She got around the first buoy two seconds behind Senneville. The latter, however, increased her lead on the second leg.

CANADA CUP TRIAL RACES.

Chicago, July 26.—Illinois, the Chicago fin keel yacht, won the fifth race to-day for the selection of the Canada cup defender. Detroit was second, nearly two minutes behind, and Milwaukee and Cadillac were far in the background.

NO DEFECT.

Bristol, R. I., July 26.—This afternoon, after a four-hour job in taking Constitution out on the marine railroad to ascertain what damage, if any, her plating sustained in her striking a rock or wreck off New London on Thursday, no defect could be found with the plates.

SHARK SKINS AND SHARK FINS.

In all the equatorial islands of the North and South Pacific shark fishing is a very profitable industry to the natives, and every trading steamer and sailing vessel coming into the ports of Sydney or Auckland from the islands of the mid-Pacific brings some tons of fins, tails and skins of sharks. The principal markets for the former are Hongkong and Singapore, but the Chinese merchants of the Australasian colonies will always buy sharks' fins and tails at from sixpence to elevenpence per pound, the fins bringing the best price on account of the larger amount of glutinous matter they contain, for which they are highly relished by the richer classes of Chinese as a delicacy. The tails are also appreciated as an article of food in China, and, apart from their edible qualities, they have a further value as a base for clear varnishes, etc. It is stated, on the authority of a Chinese tea merchant, that the gloss on the paper coverings of tea chests is due to a preparation composed principally of the refuse of sharks' fins, tails and skins. All the natives of the Gilbert, Kingsmill, and other equatorial Pacific islands are expert shark fishermen, the wild people of Ocean Island (Pannopi) and Pleasant Island (Naura), two isolated spots just under the equator, being facile principes in the art.—Chambers's Journal.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—F J Wheeler, A E Pilston, E J Coyle, C E McPherson, C F Todd, W A Ward, Capt Collister, H Carey, T G Lenshum, W E Ditmers, Hon Falconbridge, J D Cameron, Mrs Grant Hall, J E Dawson, Mr Justice Gererward and two sons, Mrs R Peard and maid, W Peppas, W C Adam, Mrs A Ferguson, Master Todd, W Watts, M Baxter, W E Thompson, L P Springer, J McKee, Miss McNutt, Mrs Wright, Miss Wright, J Boscowitz, F C Gamble, Miss Hutchinson, J Hammond, F Smith, J Kinguist, Miss Suter, R Peters, N Thompson, J N Henderson, Mrs Bloomfield, F J Hall, T A Cross, C Canners, F J Covenay, Mrs Covenay, Sergt Redgrave, B B Brewer, Mrs F Merrick, J Brittongham, R Henderson, Mrs Henderson, Mrs McAulay, Mrs Ashton, T A G Higgins, R G Robinson, Mrs Robinson.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—Guy Macgowan, R W Turner, Sam Reed, E H Loyhed, G W Fleming, Mrs Fleming, Jas Thompson, B Alexander, R C King, R L Ewing, C Forester, F E Watson, R H Beard, L McBride, W L Hill, F W Law, W A McDonald, Mrs McDonald, Miss McDonald, Fred Page, G H Page, Mrs Page, W J Lewis, H Patterson, Jas O Gwen, H Berger, J M Kaylor, A R Jolly, Miss Shaw, Miss Quinlan, Mrs A M Hicks, Mrs McLelland, Mrs Sawree, J M Rowe, L D McIntyre, Mrs McIntyre, Mrs Stewart, Mrs Olson, Miss Menzie, Mrs R Lewis, Mrs Carney, H J McGuerey, J Halls, Mrs Halls, Mrs Buccon, J W Beebe and wife, J A Bass, Mrs Bass, W J Reeves, Miss Barrows, F W Kiltzing, A D Harwood, W S Harwood, W T Rudolph, J D Mann, Mrs Mann, Miss Mann, Miss Campbell, Robt Greenwood, F Crabtree, Mrs Crabtree.

Per steamer North Pacific from the Sound—F J McCrossan, Mrs McCrossan, J L Mitchell, Mr Holden, S S Sharpe, A F Baneman, Lena Warren, Mrs Houghton, Mrs Riggs, Mrs Weaver, Mrs Ashley, Mrs Bennett, R A Hall, Mrs Hall, Mrs Creech, Mr Whiteside, Miss Catburt, Mrs J Morrison, H S Stephens, Mrs Stephens, F F Rodman, J Dobbs, J G Muir, Miss Howe, E Rodgers, J M Wells, D M Lyle, H Hooper, Mrs Wheeler, Mrs Baneman, Mrs Sevey, Mrs Moulter, Mr Moulter, C Sheldon, Ida Sheldon, Miss Catburt, J Larson, Y Asken, J Stephen, C H Keith, H Earl, J W Bates, Mrs Pyle, Miss Pyle, Mrs Campbell, Miss Alison, Geo Barnham, Miss Burns, Mrs Wells, S Schrole, Mrs Kelly, Mr Miller, Mrs Albert, A L Barnes, Thos Wood, T J Conney, Mrs Conney, S Trinbey, Mrs Trinbey, E A Mitchell, J W White, Mrs White, A E Smith, Master Smith, B R Ford, J McPherson, C F Miller, Miss Winston, Mrs Miller, Miss Pillmer, G W Ashley, Jno Booker, Mrs Thompson, E Kobin, F M Warden, J Robertson, J T Belcher, Mrs Barnes, Mrs Leonard, Mrs Roberts, Mrs Long, Miss Long, M Bennett, J J Smith, E Colberg, Jno Grice, B F Taylor, E Moore, R H Prosser, W H Gray, Mrs Connon, W H Oliver, Geo Howe, Mrs Baker.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer North Pacific from the Sound—R Bray, J H Good, J Piercy, Henderson Bros, Colonist, D Spencer, Weller Bros, R C Jobbing & Handy Co, R W Clark, Pichon & Leufesty, M Burns, Geo Powell Co, The Hutcheson Co, B C Elec Ry Co, Hickman-Tye Co.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—D Spencer, Hinton Elec Co, Hy Young & Co, J Teague, Erskine, W & Co, Challoner & Mitchell, Saunders Gro Co, Fred Carter, jr, Speed Bros, J A Sayward, Brackman-Ker M Co, Patterson Shoe Co, J Fullerton, Taleffe Cooler Co, B C Furniture Co, F R Stewart & Co, Geo E Munro & Co, Wilson Bros, M R Smith & Co, S Leiser & Co, N L Starnard, B A Paint Co, Aldon Iron Wks, E G Prior & Co, J Barnsley & Co, H B Co, B Sutton, Vic Lbr Mfg Co, A Haslam, Lenz & Leiser, Watson & McGregor.

GET READY FOR HAY FEVER.

Powley's Liquified Ozone will be found invaluable for hay fever sufferers on account of its positive and definite action in all catarrhal and inflammatory conditions of the mucous membrane.

Take it internally three or four times a day, a dessertspoonful in water after meals; use it well diluted as a spray or douche; it will sterilize the parts and prove a prompt relief. It will greatly assist in "staving off" the attack of hay fever. Read this testimony as to its value in hay fever.

I took Ozone for a severe attack of hay fever and was very pleased to find myse f quite free from this annoying trouble in the second year after taking the remedy. No one should be without a bottle of Ozone. It is good for many diseases from which humanity suffers, as it purifies the blood, and this from impure blood that all diseases arises. E. LLEWELLYN, 807 Bathurst St., Toronto.

For all catarrhal states, throat and nose, stomach, bowels, etc., Powley's Liquified Ozone will surprise you by its speedy curative action. It is a new method of using nature's curative powers.

Better try Powley's Liquified Ozone at once; one experience with it will make it your household necessity.

Druggists have it: 50c and $1.00 a bottle. Booklet about it free.

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The Liquid Ozone Co., Chicago, U.S.A.

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Now and then there comes a genius—one invented the steam engine, another the telegraph, another the telephone, another the electric motor. The

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FOR WOMEN

Is the work of another. Have you any conception of the art, the knowledge, the special study, the experimenting, the cost and the real genius that has been employed in order to produce these wonderfully perfect shoes, and produce them within the reach of all?

New Styles For Spring

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Headquarters Fire Department, Telephone No. 538.

3—Birdcage W'k & Superior St., James B.
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5—Michigan and Menzies Sts., James Bay.
6—Menzies and Niagara Sts., James Bay.
7—Montreal and Kingston Sts., James Bay.
8—Montreal and Simcoe Sts., James Bay.
9—Dallas Rd. and Simcoe St., James Bay.
14—Vancouver and Burdette streets.
15—Douglas and Humboldt streets.
16—Humboldt and Rupert streets.
21—Yates and Broad streets.
23—Fort and Government streets.
24—Yates and Wharf streets.
25—Johnson and Government streets.
26—Douglas street, between Fort & View.
27—Headquarters Fire Dept., Cormorant St.
31—View and Blanchard streets.
33—Fort and Quadra streets.
34—Yates and Cook streets.
35—Yates and Stanley avenue.
36—Junction Oak Bay and Cadboro roads.
37—Cadboro and Richmond roads.
41—Quadra and Pandora streets.
42—Chatham and Blanchard streets.
43—Caledonia and Cook streets.
45—Spring Ridge.
51—Douglas and Discovery streets.
52—Government and Princess streets.
53—King's road and Second street.
54—Fountain, Douglas St. and Hillside Ave
56—Oaklands Fire Hall.
61—Cormorant and Store streets.
62—Discovery and Store streets.
63—John and Bridge streets.
64—Catherine street, Victoria West
65—Springfield Ave., and Esquimalt road.
71—Douglas street and Burnside road.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS have found Pain-Killer very useful. There is nothing equal to it in all cases of bowel troubles. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

George Lennox Watson, the designer of Shamrock II, began his career as a naval architect in 1872. Since then he has been responsible for the erection of some very famous craft. In his first year he designed the Clotilde, which proved a great success. In 1880 he planned the construction of the Vandura, which beat the famous Formosa. He furnished the plans for the America Cup competitors in the Thistle, Valkyrie II, and Valkyrie III. Put perhaps his greatest triumph was the Britannia cutter, the best craft of its kind ever seen in British waters.

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AND ARE CURED.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder a Great Blessing.

"When I read that Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder could relieve Catarrh in 10 minutes I was far from being convinced. I tried it—a single puff through the blower afforded instant relief, stopped pain over the eyes and cleansed the nasal passages. To-day I am free from Catarrh." B. L. Egan's (Easton, Pa.,) experience has been that of thousands of others and may be yours. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.—11.

LOANS On Improved Real Estate

$1,000, repayable in 120 months, at...$12.10
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Apply to

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The Institute is free for the use of Sailors and shipping generally. Is well supplied with papers and a temperance bar. Letters may be sent here to await ships. A parcel of literature can be had for outgoing ships on application to manager. All are heartily welcome.

Last year Mexico manufactured 376,000,000 packages of cigarettes and 119,000,000 cigars. This is an increase of 10 per cent. over the previous year.

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Bleached and unbleached, honeycomb forms,

Exceptional Value

Prices range from 25 cents to $3.00. See our stock before buying.

John Cochrane,
CHEMIST.

N.W. Cor. Yates & Douglas Sts.

THE CLOVER POINT MEET.

(Continued from page 2.)

Annual Meeting.

The B. C. Rifle Association held its 28th annual meeting last night; there was a large attendance; Lieut.-Col. Holmes, D.O.C., presided. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted, after which the secretary, treasurer and auditors' reports were submitted.

The revision committee on the constitution and by-laws also presented a lengthy report, which was taken up seriatim. The constitution was amended in some few particulars and the report adopted as a whole. Among other changes effected was one providing that the representation at the annual meeting should be made up of five from Victoria, five from Vancouver, three from New Westminster, two from Nanaimo, and one from any other city in the province sending five competitors. The above are to be elected by members of the association from each city and their names handed to the secretary before the annual business meeting each year.

The fiscal year of the association was changed to terminate on the 30th day of November, so that the annual report presented to the Dominion government can be sent in to the D.O.C. previous to December 5th.

A resolution was passed providing that in future no allowance can be made for the transportation of any member of the association winning a place on the Bisley team, it being considered that the honor is sufficient in itself without anything additional. It was decided, however, to pay the entry fees at the Ottawa matches of the D. R. A. this year, providing that the men agree to shoot on the British Columbia team and accept the same conditions under the command of the officer or non-commissioned officer in charge of the team.

The Victoria members of the council were requested to interview the Victoria city council in regard to another donation of a cup from the corporation to replace the one won outright last year. The secretary was instructed to write to members of parliament representing British Columbia constituencies, asking them to use their influence to obtain a reduction in the rates for the Ottawa team.

After resolutions were passed thanking the Lieut.-Governor and the Bankers' Clearing House of Vancouver for their donations of funds to the association the meeting adjourned. The council of the association will be elected to-day.

To-day's Shooting.

The Bankers' match was in progress this morning, and a number of very fine scores were obtained, R. Adams of Nanaimo, putting on seven straight bulls, the possible being 35. Sergt. Bailey started with six bulls and ended with a magpie, while a number of other crack records were made. The aggregate will be made up at the conclusion of the match; that is, the militia and Nanaimo men will shoot in a match, the score of which will be added to the grand aggregate, from which the Ottawa team will be selected. Shooting will therefore continue until probably late this evening.

DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

(Associated Press.)

Washington, July 27.—Mr. Rockhill has reported to the state department that the negotiations in Pekin will close within two weeks with a signatory protocol by all of the powers.

MATCH OFF.

(Special to the Times.)

New Westminster, July 27.—There will be no game of lacrosse between New Westminster and the Y. M. C. A., Vancouver, to-day.

U. S. AND ELECTRICITY.

In 1800 Galvani and Volta had sowed the seed, and since has sprung up the whole science and art of electrical physics. Ten years ago we had about 700 miles of electric railway; to-day about 15,000 miles are in operation in the United States alone; a thousand millions of dollars are invested in the stock, and an army of 200,000 men is employed by them mainly, in the great cities, but with steady growth toward all sections and into all aggregations of population. Two thousand millions of dollars are reported to be now invested in apparatus of electrical distributions of energy, converted ultimately into light and power. About two-thirds of a billion of dollars are invested in the property of the electric light companies. We have between one and two million miles of telephone wire, and can talk from Boston to Chicago, from Chicago to San Francisco with soon be found an easy conversational distance. The Bell Company alone owns a million miles of wire, a million and a half instruments, and receives six millions of dollars a year from its business. The world, outside the United States, utilizes not quite as much capital in this most wonderful of the inventions of the century as does our own country, having about a half-million exchanges, to our six hundred thousand and over on the Bell system alone.—Prof. Robert H. Thurston in the Popular Science Monthly.

The total number of experiments on living animals in the United Kingdom in 1900 were 10,839, which is 2,370 more than in the previous year. It is stated that very few of these experiments were in any serious degree painful.

The Churches.

Services Tomorrow

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Morning preacher, the Bishop; evening, Canon Beanlands. The musical arrangements follow:

Matins.

Voluntary—Aria	Gustav Dethier
Venite	Hooper
Psalms	Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum	McPherson
Benedictus	Trimbeck
Hymns	6, 290 and 276
Voluntary—Fantasia	Victor Hammerel

Evensong.

Voluntary—Grand Offertoire in F	Batiste
Processional Hymn	391
Psalms	Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat	Smart
Nunc Dimittis	Barnby
Hymns	12, 282 and 365
Recessional Hymn	396
Voluntary—Gavotte in B Flat	Handel

ST. JOHN'S.

To-morrow there will be morning prayer and litany at 11, and evensong at 7, the rector, Rev. Percival Jenns, being the preacher at both services. The musical arrangements are as follows:

Morning.

Organ—The Pilgrim's Chorus	Wagner
Hymns	4, 175 and 179
Organ—Gloria from 12th Mass	Mozart

Evening.

Organ—Andante in G	Sullivan
Hymns	215, 257 and 23
Organ—Processional March in C	Westbrook

ST. JAMES'S.

Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. The services will be as follows: Holy communion at 8 o'clock; matins and sermon at 11; evensong and sermon at 7.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

Rev. Dr. Wilson will preach morning and evening. Morning subject, "Sovereignty and Freedom"; evening subject, "The Light of the World."

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN.

The pulpit will be occupied by Rev. C. A. Stewart. The musical arrangements follow:

Morning.

Organ—Prelude	Hesse
Psalm	92
Anthem—He Will Sustain Thee	Caldicott
Hymns	204, 235 and 250
Organ—Postlude	Smart

Evening.

Organ—Andantino	Lemare
Psalm—71	Chant Robinson
Anthem—O Lord, How Manifold	Barnby
Hymns	229 and 374
Organ—Allegro	Lemaigre

METROPOLITAN METHODIST.

At 11 a. m. the pastor, Rev. Elliott S. Rowe, will preach, speaking on the recent convention, and in the evening Rev. Walter Baer, of Nanaimo, will occupy the pulpit, the theme of his discourse being "The King's Call."

VICTORIA WEST METHODIST.

Rev. Gordon Tanner, pastor. Subjects: Morning, "The One Essential"; evening, "Foundations of Sapphire."

CONGREGATIONAL.

Rev. R. B. Blyth, B. A., the pastor, will preach morning and evening. Subject at 11 a. m., "Our Great Burden Bearer"; at 7 p. m., "An Urgent Appeal." Sabbath school at 2:30 p. m. C. E. Society at 6:15 p. m.

EMMANUEL BAPTIST.

Rev. J. G. Hastings, M. A., pastor. At 11 a. m., "An Antiquated Doctrine"; 7 p.m., "The Gospel in Abraham's Day." The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school and Bible classes, 2:30. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 8 p. m.

CALVARY BAPTIST.

Rev. J. F. Vichert, M. A., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school and Bible class, 2:30 p. m. The pulpit will be occupied by the Rev. T. G. Matthews, M. A., of New Westminster. Morning subject, "The Messiah in the Old Testament"; evening subject, "The Sceptre of Conscience." Prayer meeting, Thursday, 8 p. m.

SPIRITUALISM.

R. H. Kneeshaw will lecture at the residence, 150 Chatham street, at 7:30 p. m., on subject taken from the audience. Clairvoyant readings at the close of lecture.

TRUTH STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Truth Students' Association hold meetings in the Williams Block, Broad street, on Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 p. m., and on Sundays at 7 p. m.

THE ELECTRIC PLANT.

An Indian Flower Which Can Give Shocks.

In the forests of India a strange plant has been discovered. It possesses to a high degree magnetic power, and conceals within its leaf and flower many mysteries and botanical problems. Nature thus describes it:

"The hand which breaks a leaf from it receives immediately a shock equal to that which is produced by the conductor of an induction coil.

"At a distance of eighteen feet a magnetic needle is affected by it, and it will be quite deranged if brought near.

"The energy of this singular influence varies with the hour of the day; all-powerful about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, it is annulled during the night.

"At times of storm its intensity augments to striking proportions. During rain the plant seems to succumb, and bends it head during a thunder shower; it remains there without force or virtue, even if one should shelter it with an umbrella. No shock is felt at that time in breaking the leaves, and the needle is unaffected beside it.

"One never by any chance sees a bird or insect alight on the electric plant; an instinct seems to warn them they they would find sudden death. It is also important to remark that where it grows none of the magnetic metals are found, neither iron, nor cobalt, nor nickel; an undeniable proof that the electric force belongs exclusively to the plant."

Valentino Paterno, a religious maniac, made his way into the Vatican recently, penetrating as far as the Pope's anteroom, and shouting, "The Pope is dead. I am his successor. Give me the crown!" The Pope heard the cries, and ordered the arrest of the madman, who was conveyed to an asylum.

OVERHAULED BY THE LUCANIA.

Big Ships' Passengers Talk About a Race.

"Don't you say a word about the Brooklyn handicap to me; we've had a race of our own that can put all the horse races ever ran or thought of in the shade," exclaimed an enthusiastic young woman at the Cunard pier, New York, as she greeted her mother, who was waiting for her. She had just landed from the Lucania, and the race she referred to was run on the high seas between that vessel and the American liner St. Paul Friday, ending in the defeat of the American by eighteen minutes.

Besides the young woman referred to, there were on the two liners nearly 1,900 other passengers, all of whom seemed to consider it an absolutely necessary thing to inform without delay the father, mother, sister, or friend who met them of the brush on the Atlantic between the two great ocean fliers

The Lucania had sighted the St. Paul ahead some miles about 5 o'clock p.m. on Friday. Of course it is against the rules of all steamship companies to race, and the commander of the Lucania, Captain McKay, is the last person to disobey the orders of his superiors as to how such a great ship as the Lucania should be run. Captain Jamison of the St. Paul, one of the best known captains on the Atlantic, would also be among the last to be guilty of sanctioning anything in regard to his splendid ship that would not be countenanced by his superiors in New York or Philadelphia.

The passengers of the Lucania aver, however, that very soon after the St. Paul was sighted the Lucania began to skim along at a greater speed, while the smoke issuing from her funnels grew blacker and thicker, as with the minutes she steamed faster and faster in her attempt to overhaul the American liner and reach the lightship off Sandy Hook ahead of her.

It was not long before the officer on the bridge of the St. Paul made out the English vessel coming up astern. Some signal must have been passed between the bridge and engine rooms, for, at the same moment almost, the St. Paul also apparently began to consume an extra quantity of coal, as was indicated by the increase in volume of the smoke that she left trailing over the Atlantic behing her as she sped homeward.

The passengers by this time, both saloon and steerage, were lining the rails of the liners, reserved for them, and the betting instinct soon asserted itself. According to the reports made by those so fortunate as to witness the contest of speed, the citizens of the two nations most concerned did not hesitate to back their national colors astern. The excitement was greatest aboard the Lucania at first, for that vessel had been the first to sight her rival. On the St. Paul, the passengers say, the awnings on deck were lowered and other fixtures that might hamper her speed removed.

Though the St. Paul's engines have been overhauled and the ship is in splendid trim, she was unable to retain her lead, and as the evening wore on and dusk fell the Cunarder was abreast and forging ahead. At 7 o'clock p.m. the Lucania was still gaining and had secured the lead, and the passengers lining her rails were making a lively demonstration in honor of the victory. The lead was not a very great one, however, and the vessels continued to use vast supplies of the best coal, while those on board cheered.

As night fell a heavy fog developed and both ships had to reduce speed. After this and until dawn they kept close together. When the sun rose both liners were off the lightship, the Lucania having arrived at 5:04 o'clock a.m., and the St. Paul just 18 minutes later.

The log of neither vessel records the incident, and the officers when asked for a few particulars concerning the test of speed appeared to be ignorant of the occurrence, and in turn asked for enlightenment on the subject.—New York Times.

AMBASSADORS' EXPENSES.

Unlike other governments, ours makes no extra allowance for the living expenses of its representative. Thus it is that many times an important foreign mission has been declined—for financial reasons—by the able statesman to whom it was proffered. If one accepts such a post he naturally feels in duty bound to live up to the standard set by his predecessors, and this usually means that he must have a large private fortune to draw upon. There have been a few instances where such positions have been held by men unable to maintain great establishments, but who have unwisely attempted it by incurring obligations which they could not meet, thus bringing themselves and their government to humiliation. Diplomatic agents are without the pale of the common law of the countries where they are stationed, and if bills are left unpaid creditors have absolutely no recourse.

There is a large financial advantage to a diplomat if he is a bachelor, for it is then understood that he has no special obligations in a social way. If he be personally popular he will be overwhelmed with invitations, but need never issue any in return except to such small parties of friends as he may care to entertain in his chambers or at a restaurant. The most of the diplomatic corps, however, are married men, for their governments know that upon the social administration by the mistress of the household depends in no small part the success of the official side of the residency.

A diplomatic residence in any of the larger European capitals may easily mean an annual expenditure of from forty thousand to fifty thousand dollars. Only rich men are therefore eligible for these posts, and thus a false standard of wealth is being raised as a test for diplomatic performers. It is likely that before long our government will lease and furnish permanent houses for its ambassadors and ministers in the principal foreign countries, and this will go a long way toward correcting a grave fault in the present system.

Our ambassador to St. Petersburg had to do house-hunting for six months, and was almost in despair of finding a suitable residence. As it is he pays more in rates than even the ambassador in London, and it is said the rental is more than a thousand dollars a month.—Edward Page Gaston in the June Woman's Home Companion.

A London omnibus conductor known among his comrades as "Middy," had the fortune to draw Volodyovski in a Derby sweepstake. The entrance fee was only five shillings, and this modest investment brought £2,000 to the omnibus conductor. "Middy" is a steady young man. He has given up his work on the omnibus step, and intends to sail shortly for his home in Canada.

A child of five years will shortly be tried for murder in Vienna. This juvenile assassin quarrelled with another little boy about a piece of bread which both wanted to eat. The younger got possession of it, whereupon the elder took a knife and stabbed him to the heart, killing him on the spot. The five-year-old murderer was promptly arrested, and will almost certainly be condemned to death. It is, of course, almost equally certain that the death sentence will not be carried out.

—People with judgment are not slow to see that they can save money by purchasing at Weiler Bros'. See their made-up Carpet Squares.

FORTUNES FROM FLOGGING.

Instances in Which Punishment Has Led to Wealth.

It is possible—in America—to get whipped into great wealth. The history of the genesis of fortunes is always interesting—and curious, too, very often. It is distinctly curious to find records of fortunes pursuing men who have been soundly and publicly thrashed.

John Magee, who recently died in the Far West, was a millionaire in that city of millionaires, San Francisco. He obtained his immense fortune as a result of a flogging which he got in San Jose, Guatemala, in 1864. In that year, and in that place, he was a British consular agent. He fell out with Col. Gonzales, the military commander, and defied him, whereupon the colonel got Magee out of the consulate, ignoring the protection of the British flag. Magee received sixty lashes on his bare back, and was clapped into prison. A British man-of-war steamed into San Jose—they sometimes have a pleasant little way of turning up at the right moment—with a wrathful man as her comamnder. He demanded that Magee should be immediately restored, or—true Britisher that he was—he would blow the town sky high. Of course, Magee was given up, the government of Guatemala apologized for the insult to the British flag, and Magee was offered $5,000 for every lash he had received. But Magee was no fool. He had his eye on certain concessions rather than $300,000. The government readily gave him the right to establish a bank in San Jose, and to build wharves at that port, and, moreover, so protected his monopolies that the foundation of his enormous fortune was laid.

A similar occurrence brought the nucleus of great wealth to a Californian missionary. Patrick O'Brien was his name. He was a missionary in China at the time of the Taiping rebellion. The Governor of Yeh arrested him on a bogus charge of corresponding with the rebels. He was flogged with bamboo rods and exposed to jeers of the populace. Ultimately he escaped to the coast, and laid his case before the authorities at Washington, and the China government, after much characteristic haggling, paid him an indemnity of $30,000.

Then there is the case of a British sailor, Robert Jeffrey, by name, in the early part of last century. On board his man-of-war was a barrel of beer, for which he showed the national partiality. He tapped the barrel on his own account, and enjoyed a good many half-pints before the captain discovered the leakage. Jeffrey was flogged. But Jeffrey retaliated by threatening to report the captain, who, in his turn, landed the seaman in an uninhabitable island of the West Indies, and there "marooned" him. After terrible privations Jeffrey was rescued by an American trading vessel, and got back to London via New York. His cause was taken up by Sir Francis Burdett, and the captain had to pay him $3,000 damages, and was himself court-martialled.

In 1864 a London lawyer named William Henry Barber was sent to penal servitude for forgery, and while undergoing his sentence he was flogged for some small infraction of discipline. That broke his heart. After four years his innocence was established, but he returned a wreck, and parliament voted him £5,000.

A wealthy Russian family are the Lapukins, of Ustillich, mineowners and bankers. A flogging with the knout bestowed upon the beautiful actress, Mme. Lapugin, the ancestress of the family, practically founded the immense fortune of her descendants.—London Leader.

KING EDWARD AT PLAY.

Mr. Randal Roberts writes in Cassell's Magazine of "The King at Play," illustrating the sports in which His Majesty has taken part. The King has been much more consistently successful with his yachts than with his horses. He first won the Queen's Cup—the Derby of the yachting world—with his schooner Hildegarde in 1877. He won the cup again in 1880 with the Formosa, and repeated the feat twice subsequently—in 1895 and 1897—with the famous Britannia, one of the finest boats ever turned out from a shipyard. The King became Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron in 1882, and has seldom been absent from the annual dinner which the famous club holds at West Cowes. The festivity is the great event of the year for all yachtsmen.

A few years ago His Majesty presented twenty-one cannon to the club house at Cowes. Also, were taken by him from the Royal Adelaide, the tog warship placed by William IV. to guard the artificial ocean of Virginia Water. Now they are used for firing salutes. The King's name has always been associated so prominently with shooting, racing, and yachting that many people are apt to forget his connection with other forms of sport. As a matter of fact, it would be difficult to mention any single pastime of which the King does not possess a practical knowledge, and to which he has not devoted himself with more or less success.

While in 1899 the King, as Prince of Wales, took to golfing at Cannes while recovering from the accident to his knee, it was announced in several papers that he was being initiated into the mysteries of the royal and ancient game. This was a complete mistake. He had received his initiation long before. Forty-two years ago, when an undergraduate at Edinburgh University, His Majesty used frequently to go down with some of his friends to golf at Musselburgh, and only discontinued the practice owing to the enormous crowds that used to gather on the links whenever he was playing.

In June, 1863, the King became patron of the Royal and Ancient Club, and in the following September he was elected captain, thus becoming the holder of the Royal Adelaide medal and the silver club. In the grounds of Balmoral there is a small golf course, where, it is reasonable to suppose, the King has sometimes "driven" and "putted."

WHO WILL CROWN THE KING?

If you were asked who will crown the King next year, you would probably answer, "The Archbishop of Canterbury," without a moment's hesitation. Yet it is a remarkable though little known fact that it is not necessary for the Primate to perform the ceremony, the King himself having the power to nominate any bishop he chooses.

As a matter of fact, for the last 200 years and more the Archbishop of Canterbury has always crowned the sovereign; but in earlier times it was not uncommon for the monarch to choose whom he would to perform the service, and inasmuch as this prerogative has by no means lapsed it is not improbable that Edward VII. will exercise it.

Who would the King choose to crown him in that event? It is thought by those who should be in a position to know the King's mind that it is not improbable that His Majesty will ask the Bishop of Winchester to perform the ceremony of crowning him.

Not only is Dr. Randall Davidson high in favor with King Edward, but the late Queen was also very much attached to him; and it is this latter fact especially that may finally induce the King to adopt the course indicated.

Never hesitate to buy when you see good value for your money. Cheap stuff is dear at any price. We keep the best lines in all that we handle. Weiler Bros.

ESTABLISHED 1885. TELEPHONE 204.

JONES, CRANE & CO.,

Dominion Government Auctioneers

Appraisers, Real Estate and Commission Agents.

Furniture, Real Estate, Farm Stock, etc., sold on commission.

Household Furniture and Effects bought outright for cash.

Residential Sales a specialty.

Furnished and Unfurnished Houses to Rent and for Sale.

Will fill appointments in city or country.

City Auction Mart

73 Yates St., Victoria, B. C.

THE BUSY MAN OF TO-DAY

Couldn't accomplish half the work without the aid of the many labor-saving electric appliances. If you want your house, store or building wired for electric lighting, burglar alarm, call bells, telephones or any electrical device, we will do it in the most scientific manner at a reasonable price.

THE HINTON ELECTRIC CO., LD.,

62 GOVERNMENT STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A good nursemaid. Apply to Mrs. Mesa, 128 Cadboro Bay road.

WANTED—Situation as nurse, by middle-aged lady, for one child. Apply J. H., Times.

Lessons in French

Prof. Dongour Jouty will resume his French lessons in Victoria, next September, the 15th. Balmoral hotel, Rooms 1 and 2.

"THE SCENT OF THE ROSES."

The scent industry is a very large one and there are some interesting particulars in the Girls Own Paper concerning attar oil. The quantity of roses used is almost incredible. In the best districts it is computed that the petals of 300,000 roses are required to produce one ounce of the essence, while in France and some other countries in which the climatic conditions are not so congenial, the number would increase to 400,000. It is not generally known that attar of roses can only be extracted from the red variety of the flower. The yellow and white species apparently lack the essential oil. Considerations like these will show how well grounded is the popular impression that attar of roses is one of the most costly commodities in existence.

Attar of roses, in fact, is literally worth a good deal more than its weight in gold. Solid gold is priced at about £4 per ounce, but the same quantity of attar would cost the purchaser £20 to £30. Like all other commodities of the expensive order, attar of roses is liable to the abuse of adulteration. Its own properties, however, are such as to make a certain amount of dilution necessary. In its original purity the perfume is altogether too overpowering for use. A single drop of the essence is sufficient to impregnate a whole pint of hair-oil with the well known odor. For this reason it not infrequently happens that a purchaser of so-called pure attar of roses gets nothing but a measure of olive oil with a few drops of the powerful scent added.

The circumstances of a strange suicide were narrated by Coroner Troutbeck at Westminster, London. Joseph Steinbach, an accomplished young German, shot himself. His employer, J. H. Hunt, of St. Ermin's hotel, stated that he engaged him as a waiter. He had splendid references, speaking German, Italian and French fluently, and English well. Witness believed the deceased to be of aristocratic birth. In course of the evidence, it was stated that deceased had 3s. on Volodyovski, the winner of the Derby, and on his bed was found a book entitled, "How to Make Money."

STOCK QUOTATIONS.

(Furnished by the B. C. Stock Exchange, Limited.)

New York, July 27.—The following quotations ruled on the Produce Exchange today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	75	75⅛	74¾	75
Corn—				
September	58¼	58⅝	58	58⅝

New York, July 27.—The following quotations ruled on the Stock Exchange to-day:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar	142½	143⅝	142½	143
C. M. & St. P.	160½	161⅜	160¼	160⅝
People's Gas	114½	115¼	114½	115
Manhattan	119	..	..	119
B. R. T.	77	77	76¾	76⅞
Union Pacific	99½	100	98⅞	99⅝
Atchison	73¼	74⅜	73¼	74¼
Atchison pfd.	95¼	96⅛	95¼	96⅛
U. S. Steel	43	44⅛	42⅞	44½
Louis. & Nash.	102	102½	102	102¼
Southern Pacific	56¼	56⅝	56	56¼
Southern Railways	29½	29⅝	29½	29⅝
Wabash pfd.	39⅞	40¼	39⅞	39⅞
Missouri Pacific	99⅝	100	98	99⅝
Erie	37½	37½	37⅜	37⅜
Am. Tobacco	133½	133½	133¼	133¼
Amal. Copper	113⅝	113⅝	112⅞	113
Rock Island	141	142	141	141½
Chic. Great West	22⅝	..	..	22⅝
Colorado Southern	13	..	..	13

TELEPHONES, 233, 16.

B. H. Hurst & Co.

STOCK BROKERS.

Mining and Financial Agents

44 FORT ST.

Figures Tell The Tale

From January 1st to July 1st, 1901, the importations into the United States of

G. H. Mumm's "Extra Dry"

reached the enormous quantity of 66,098 cases, or 33,273 cases more than that of any other brand, which is sufficient evidence of the popularity of this justly celebrated Champagne.

ONLY THE FIRST PRESSINGS of the best grapes from the choicest vineyards in the Champagne District are used by G. H. MUMM & CO., and owing to their great skill in the composition of their cuvee by combining quality, purity and natural dryness with the smallest percentage of alcohol, no other Champagne, no matter at what price, can excel their "Extra Dry."

NO WEDDING SUPPER, party or public function is complete without the G. H. MUMM'S "Extra Dry," used at all notable Dinners and Banquet both in Europe and the United States.

TO BE OBTAINED at all first class Hotels, Clubs and Refreshment places throughout British Columbia and the Yukon Territory.

All Grocers who handle Wine have the G. H. MUMM'S; take no substitute, there is none other quite so good.

ANOTHER SHIPMENT of one thousand cases (four carloads) just received direct from Reims, France. Every bottle and every case guaranteed to be in perfect condition.

Pither & Leiser

Importers, Victoria, B. C.

THE BEST OF THE BEST

Mackilligin's O. V. Scotch Whisky.

W. A. WARD

Sole Agent. Bank of Montreal Bldg., Victoria, B. C.

Vancouver Street Fair

One Week of Pleasure and Amusement.....

Monster Show,
Mammoth Parades,
Fine Menagerie,
Band Contests,
Oriental Dancers,
Industrial Exhibition.

DIED.

MARKS—On the 27th inst., at 125 Quadra street, Miriam, beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. M. Marks, aged 1 year and 3 weeks.

Funeral will leave residence at 3 p. m., Sunday, 28th. No flowers.

MARRIED.

DUKE-HOSKING—At Rossland, on July 23rd, by Rev. C. W. Hedley, Britten Duke and Miss Millie Hosking.

The marriage service was stopped at Workington, Eng., by the officiating clergyman, the Rev. R. S. Greene, vicar of St. John's church. When the vicar saw the bridegroom at the chancel he was doubtful as to his sobriety. On proceeding with the service he found the bridegroom was unable to say the responses. The vicar then closed his book, announced that he could not marry the couple, and dismissed them.

—We have received a large (early) shipment of Bed Comforters, and we have marked them at such figures as will entice large buyers of these goods. Weiler Bros.

Campers, Attention

We are headquarters for everything you want.

Cooked meats of all kinds.

Pork, Veal and Ham, and Chicken Pies. Fresh Butter, Eggs, and all kinds of Fruit.

Windsor Market,

W. H. Beaty, Manager.

97 AND 99 FORT STREET.

—We find that the better grades in Hammocks are readily disposed of, and why? Because they are strong and do not break up with one season's use. Weiler Bros.

A Native Indian Colony

(No. IV.)

A Roman Catholic gentleman, who had in 1866 spent some months in visiting the northern parts of British Columbia, wrote to the Nanaimo Tribune an account of the visit to Metlakahtla. He said:

"Though not of the same denomination as Mr. Duncan, and having no interest to subserve by my advocacy of his great claims to the respect and gratitude of all true Christians for his meritorious services in the good cause, it is with feelings of the utmost pleasure that I bear testimony to the great good effected by this worthy man during his period of self-exile at Metlakahtla. Some time ago reports were industriously circulated that his influence over the aborigines was rapidly on the wane, and that he used every means to prevent people from trading with the vessels calling at the mission. With regard to the first assertion, it is simply ridiculous. The confidence reposed in Mr. Duncan by his dusky flock has never for a moment been shaken, in fact is daily on the increase, as the many additions to the population from outside sources will attest; as well as the alacrity with which he is obeyed in every command having for its object the good of the community.

"A notable instance of the latter I witnessed in the ready manner which they turned out to do their quota of statute labor on the streets, or paid its equivalent in blankets, etc; no coercion, all was voluntary, for they see the benefit in front of their own doors. Their hearts seem to be centered in their little town, and you can inflict no greater punishment on them than to exile them from it and its foundtr. In regard to the allegation about the prohibition to trading, I have only to remark that it is as groundless as the other. I, myself, was on a trading voyage, and stopped ten days at Metlakahtla, and had every facility afforded me by Mr. Duncan in trafficking with the natives. The reason is obvious enough: our trade was not in whiskey. That branch of trade is certainly discouraged at the mission, hence the outcry about 'interfering with commerce.'"

Describing Metlakahtla the same writer says: "The town is triangular in shape; the mission buildings being located on a bold promontory forming the apex. The view from the southern entrance of the harbor, looking townward, is extremely pretty. The church, of octagon form, having a handsome portico and belfry, and surmounted with the emblem of Christianity and peace, occupies a prominent position in the foreground; adjacent to this are the parsonage, store and saw-pits, the latter supplying lumber of good quality, the product of native labor, at the rate of fifteen dollars per M (1,000 feet.) The houses, numbering about fifty, are nearly all of a uniform size—16x24 feet—good frames, weather-boarded and shingled, glazed windows, and having neat little gardens in front; the whole forming two handsome esplanades, one fronting the outer, and the other the inner harbor.

"The interior of the houses did not belie the promise held out by the exterior. Everything was neat and scrupulously clean. The inmates were as well supplied with the requisites to make life comfortable as any of our laboring class here. Cooking stoves and clocks were common to every dwelling, and, in a few instances, pictures adorn the walls of the more luxuriously inclined.

"The sight at church on Sabbath morning was pleasant to behold. The congregation numbered about 300, the females preponderating—the major portion of the males being out at that time fishing. They were all well clad—the women in their cloth mantles and merino dresses, and their heads gaily decked with the graceful 'bandanna,' the men in substantial tweeds and broadcloth suits, and having the impress of good health and contentment on their intelligent features. Their conduct during divine service was strictly exemplary, and would have done credit to many a more pretentious edifice than that at Metlakahtla.

"As a whole, Mr. Duncan's people are industrious and sober; they are courteous and hospitable to strangers, and if properly protected by the government against the poison-venders of this land, will in time become a numerous and wealthy people. The apathy and listlessness which is observable in the countenance of an uncivilized Indian has entirely departed from the Metlakahtlans. Mr. Duncan teaches school during the week, and instructs the natives how to use the appliances of modern civilization in cultivating their gardens, building their houses, and sawing timber, as well as many other useful arts. He also superintends the store, acts as magistrate, settles all disputes that may arise, and in fact, has his hands full in performing the arduous labors which devolve upon him, and which have resulted in such complete success as scarcely to be believed, unless witnessed. Mr. Duncan, ere long, intends erecting a sawmill, soap factory, bakery, smithy, and having the Indians trained to perform all the work connected with those branches of manufacturing industry."

Great difficulties were experienced on account of the illicit traffic in ardent spirits, with the natives, the determined and persistent opposition to which, by Mr. Duncan, brought on, for a time, no little ill-will amongst a large class of the trading community at Victoria. The wisdom and justice of the course he adopted, however, and the good result of his work among the natives, came to be so generally admitted as to disarm opposition, and in some cases even to secure for him the support of those who had most bitterly opposed him. "One instance is mentioned by Dean Cridge, of the captain of a trading sloop, whom Mr. Duncan had fined $400 for unlawful trading, but who afterwards became one of his most active friends—a result partly due to the impression created by what he saw at Metlakahtla, and partly the fact of Mr. Duncan having afterwards obtained restitution for him from the Indians at Fort Simpson, for injuries done to his vessel." Thus acting, in turns, "as minister, schoolmaster, physician, builder, arbitrator, magistrate, trader;" yielding to "no consideration of comfort, taste, interest, reputation or safety (in all which respects he has been severely tried)," did Mr. Duncan labor on, year after year, resolutely, sacrificing himself and his own interests to the work which he had undertaken, and refusing to decline or abandon any undertaking which he believed to be, under the providence of God, essential to its success. Who that reads the story of what the strong will and entire self-devotion of one man has effected, will deny that it is indeed 'stranger than fiction?'"

Holidays were also observed at Metlakahtla—one of the principal, the Queen's birthday. The following description is given of a visit of one of H. M. ships, the "Sparrowhawk," which was anchored off the village:

"At an early hour a party from the ship landed, to help in decorating the Mission house and bastion, with a festoon of flags of various nations. The day was delightful; the sun shone bright, and all the beautiful scenery of the islands, placid sea, and distant mountains, contributed to the charm. The proceedings of the day commenced in the house of God, where seventeen children were baptized by the Bishop of Columbia, who officiated. 'It was pleasing,' the bishop writes, 'to witness the devout manner of the sponsors, and to hear their audible responses. None, anywhere, could behave better, or show more appreciation of this sacrament of the Gospel.'

"A distribution of gifts then took place. First came 140 children, as orderly and nicely dressed as the children of the best village school in England. After singing 'God Save the Queen' in English, they were each presented with a biscuit. Next came 120 elderly men and women, to whom a few leaves of tobacco were an acceptable token of friendly feeling; the sick, too, were remembered; and last, not least, the councilmen and constables. At noon, precisely, a royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired; ball playing; merry-go-rounds; gymnastic bars, etc., made up a scene, which for interest and enjoyment could not well be surpassed. A regatta, two miles around an island—five canoes, manned by forty-one young men in their prime, formed part of the programme. Three canoes, rowed by women, also contended for a prize. Next came foot races, running in sacks, blindman's buff, and such like amusements. The evening was devoted to a public meeting, and a magic lantern entertainment. On that day a large body of Quoquoit Indians came to Metlakahtla in Bella Bella canoes. The contrast as they landed, which they presented to the well dressed Indians of the mission was very striking. They were clad in tattered blankets, which scarcely covered their nakedness. Their faces were painted black and red, and their hair was matted and dishevelled. They appeared almost to be ashamed of themselves."

The history of the past five years at the Mission house, is summed up by Mr. Duncan in two words—steady progress—in a letter written in November, 1868. It said:

"Of difficulties, drawbacks and occasional discouragements there has been no lack; yet the enemy is only permitted to annoy, but not to destroy us; only to make us stand more to our arms and look more imploringly and constantly to heaven. Increased religious earnestness is indicated by a spontaneous movement amongst the young and middle aged Indians to form adult Sunday classes for Bible reading. The adult males, numbering about one hundred, are superintended by four native teachers; and the females, who assemble in separate houses, are taught by the young women who have passed through a course of training in the Mission house." All the teachers come to him at the close of each service for special instruction for a few minutes and then proceed to the several classes.

"Many of the tribes," he says, "are stretching out their hands for help. Whole tribes talk of soon joining us, but this I do not anticipate will be the case yet—the way is very difficult and the door narrow for them."

He had formed the plan of developing very considerably, the material resources of the settlers at Metlakahtla, and making it a nursery, not of Christianity only, but of the arts and employments of civilized life. His views on the subject were: "The spirit of improvement which Christianity has engendered within this people, needs fresh material and knowledge in order to develop itself. The sources of industry at present in the hands of the Indians are too limited and inadequate to enable them to meet their increased expenditure as a Christian and civilized community, who are no longer able to endure the rude huts and half nakedness of the savage."

As the first step in carrying out this view, Mr. Duncan determined to go to England, and acquire a knowledge of several simple trades, and purchase such machinery as he required; and then going back to his people, erect work shops, and inaugurate those new modes of industry upon which he hoped to build up a material prosperity and to develop that self-respect and self-reliance which can hardly be found in any great degree amongst a wholly uncivilized people. He had now been laboring for thirteen years amongst them, and when he sailed for England at the end of January, 1870, such was their affection for him that many followed him in their canoes to the ship.

Arriving in London in March, 1870, Mr. Duncan at once set to work on his self-imposed task, going to different parts of the country, and, as far as was possible in a limited time, to make himself master of the branch of industry there prevailing. Thus, when visiting Yarmouth, he learnt rope-making and twine spinning; at another place, weaving, at another brush-making, and at another "the gamut of each instrument in a band of twenty-one instruments." At the same time he set on foot a subscription list for defraying the expenses of some of the more important works which he contemplated. Chief amongst these were a new church and school. He also proposed to give the Indians assistance in rebuilding and enlarging their houses, etc. To carry out these plans, he estimated that not less than £6,000 ($30,000) would be required. Before he left England, which he did at the end of six months (i. e., in September, 1870), he had received about $2,000 towards the amount he required.

On the 14th of October, 1870, Mr. Duncan reached San Francisco on his return journey. There he was delayed for three weeks. "The time," he writes, "proved very useful. I made several new and very warm friends, who promised to help me, and who indeed have helped me exceedingly. At the wooden mills, the manager supplied me with shuttle, reeds, treddles and spindles and carding materials, and promised me another supply, free of cost, whenever I may apply for it."

Mr. Duncan arrived at Victoria on November 11th. He found it necessary to remain there for some weeks, in order to carry out arrangements with the government about the Indian reserves and other matters connected with the colony, obtaining machinery, etc.

The Governor granted a reserve to the Indians of ten acres around Metlakahtla, with the right to clear, enclose, cultivate and personally own each portion. He personally made a grant of $500 to be spent upon the constables and council of the village. Whilst the negotiations with the government were being arranged, Mr. Duncan occupied himself in taking lessons and practising on a band of brass instruments given him in England, and also in compiling new Indian services in Tsimshean. By letters received from the settlement, he learned that everything had gone on well there during his absence. With the conduct of the Indian council and constables, he was especially gratified. Not only had they proved themselves very zealous in preserving law and order during his absence, but always had a strong contingent in the village. A. B.

FROM THE PLAINS OF THE WEST.

News of Another Success on the Part of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

An Alberta Man Reports His Entire Satisfaction With the World Famous Remedy—Blood Disorder the Cause of His Trouble—Dodd's Kidney Pills Have Removed It and He Is Thankful.

Blairmore, Alberta, July 26.—(Special.)—Dodd's Kidney Pills are just as well thought of in the great Northwest as they are any place else in the world. The people have confidence in them. They do as they are claimed to do.

Nor is the claim a small one. Dodd's Kidney Pills are claimed to cure some of the most dangerous and deadly maladies that flesh is heir to, and what is more they do it. The proof is positive. Thousands and thousands of reputable people attest it.

For instance every one knows Bright's Disease at one time meant the sentence of death. Does it now? Ask Arthur Colely, of Somerset, Man. He was cured of Bright's Disease, the last stages of it, by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure the lesser disorders of the human system arising from Kidney Disease with just as much certainty and an even greater promptness. Of these, Skin Eruptions, such as Boils and Pimples, arising from an impure state of the blood, are not the most uncommon or the least distressing. Dodd's Kidney Pills, by improving the action of the Kidneys, purify the blood, and Boils and Pimples immediately disappear.

Walter H. A. Noble, of Blairmore, Alberta, writes in this connection: "I had been troubled with Pimples all over my face, and Backache. I tried everything to cure it, all kinds of medicine, but failed.

"I was told to try Dodd's Kidney Pills and did so at once. I got three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and took one after every meal. They cured me. They are the only things that ever did me any good. I will always use Dodd's Kidney Pills in case of sickness and advise all other sufferers to do so."

The Imperial museum at Stamboul has acquired a beautiful vase, believed to date from about 400 B.C. It was excavated near Lampsaki, on the Dardenelles. It is fifty-four centimetres high, made of burnt clay, encrusted on the exterior with gold one and a half centimetres thick. There are three golden handles, and splendid reliefs representing hunting scenes, and exquisitely worked. The vase was found in a stone case, and the blue and red colors of the figures and the gold look absolutely fresh. It contained human ashes, bones and pearls.

For cuts, wounds, rheumatism, stiff joints, burns, scalds, bites of insects, croup, coughs, colds, Hagyard's Yellow Oil will be found an excellent remedy.

A singular death has been reported to the Hull police. A laborer named Herbert Bradley placed some copper coins in his mouth and accidentally swallowed one. Since then he had complained of being unwell and of having a coppery taste in his mouth.

SIOUX INDIANS LIFTED SCALPS.

And you want your scalp raised to a condition of health and free from dandruff—Dr. White's Electric Comb will do it. Nothing else will. Send for one now, before it is too late. Sold on a written guarantee to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Price 60c. D. N. Rose, Gen. Mgr., Decatur, Ill.

WEAK BACK

Pains When You Stand
Pains When You Stoop
Pains in the Morning
Pains When Weather Changes

Pains and aches from your hips to your shoulders, pains and weakness all over your body, loss of energy, a tired, stupid, "spring fever" disposition, a general "run down" feeling. For this wear

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S (The One That Does Not Burn) ELECTRIC BELT

It pours a gentle stream of electric warmth into the back tissues, nerves and muscles while you sleep at night. Electricity warms and invigorates the feeble tissues, and there is a glowing stream of life pouring into them all night long. They drink it in gladly and respond quickly to its vitalizing spirit. When you get up in the morning your back feels limber, elastic and strong again, and will be cured in a few days.

I guarantee a cure if I say I can cure. I don't ask any one to take chances on my invention. It doesn't cost anything if I fail.

DAILY CURES:

Guelph, Ont., April 18, 1901.

Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir,—When I think of what I was when I got your Belt and what I am today I can truly say your Belt has done great things for me. You must remember that I was in a very crippled condition. There were people who did not think I would pull through. Others said I would never have the use of my knee, but I can now say, to the honor of your Belt, that I can walk as good as ever, with the exception of a slight soreness in my foot after standing on it all day. I feel like a new man. I work hard all day and can get up in the morning feeling bright and fine. All that tired feeling is gone. Yours truly, Peter G. Smith. Box 193.

March 30, 1901.

Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir,—I must now write you to give you a report of my health after wearing your Electric Belt. I wore it as directed for the complaints as described to you in my first letter, such as dyspepsia, kidney and liver complaint, and rheumatism in the hip and leg. I find that it has cured the rheumatism and pain in my back, and I feel my health improved a great deal in every way. I can sleep good at night, which I have not done for the last ten years. I will highly recommend it to all who are troubled with rheumatism, indigestion, liver or kidney trouble. Yours truly,

M. McGee, Ewan, Ont.

IT DOES NOT BURN THE FLESH.

Have you used one of the old style burning belts? Then you can have mine at half-price in exchange. The Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt has a perfect regulator and special cushion electrodes, and is guaranteed not to burn or blister, and to give a stronger current than any other belt made; warranted to last for years; all repairs or renewals free. Send in your old belt to-day and get the latest improvements at half-price. The Dr. McLaughlin invention has displaced all the old style curative appliances in the United States. It is the only electric belt which can be used with comfort, while it gives the full benefit of the electric current.

FREE BOOK! Call at my office to-day and let me show you how perfectly it works. Let me prove to you how it makes men and women strong and healthy. If you can't call write for my advice and beautifully illustrated 80-page book. It is sealed, free. Call or write.

WE PAY DUTY.

DR. M. E. McLAUGHLIN, 106 1-2 Columbia St., Seattle, Wash.

North Pacific Association of Amateur Oarsmen

REGATTA

—AT—

Shawnigan Lake

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, JULY 26th and 27th

(THE HENLEY OF THE NORTHWEST.)

There will be competing crews from Vancouver, Portland, Nelson and Victoria.

FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP

$1.00

Children under 12 50 cents. Tickets good going July 26th and 27th, returning not later than Sunday, July 28th.

Trains will leave Victoria as follows:

Friday, July 26th

At 9:00 a. m., 2:00 and 7:30 p. m. Returning, will leave Shawnigan Lake at 7:00 and 10:30 p. m.

Saturday, July 27th

At 9:00 a. m. and 2:00 p. m. Returning, will leave Shawnigan Lake at 7:00 and 10:00 p. m.

The regular afternoon train on Saturday is cancelled.

Band Concert at Shawnigan Lake, Friday Evening, July 26th, by Fifth Regiment Band

Special train leaves Victoria at 7:30 p.m. Returning, leaves Shawnigan Lake at 10:30 p. m.

FARE, FIFTY CENTS RETURN.

Arrangements have been made with the B. C. Electric Railway Company for street cars to connect with train from Shawnigan Lake.

Canadian Pacific NAVIGATION CO., LD.

Direct Service to Skagway

HA TING (via Charmer)... July 26, 1 a.m.
ISLANDER ..... July 31, 8 a.m.
HA TING (via Vancouver)..Aug. 5, 1 a.m.

And every five days following.

Connecting with White Pass & Yukon Railway for Dawson and Atlin.

To Vancouver daily at 1 a. m.

To Alert Bay, Rivers Inlet, Namu, Skeena River points, Naas and intermediate points, every Thursday at 11 p. m.

To Lulu Island, Ladner, New Westminster, on Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock a. m.

From New Westminster for Chilliwack and way landings on Fraser river, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 o'clock.

From Victoria for Alberni, Pt. Effingham, Uclulet, Chayoquot and Ahouset, 1st, 7th, 14th every month, at 11 p. m.

From Victoria for Alberni, Pt. Effingham, Uclulet, Ahouset, Chayoquot and Cape Scott, 20th every month at 11:00 o'clock p. m.

For all particulars as to rates, time, etc., apply to

B. W. GREER, General Agent, cor. Fort and Government Sts., Victoria.
J. W. Troup, Manager, Victoria.
E. J. COYLE, Asst. Gen. Pass Agt., Vancouver

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

For San Francisco.

LEAVE VICTORIA, 8 P.M

Steamships City of Puebla, Walla Walla and Umatilla, carrying H. B. M. mails.

July 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Aug. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Sept. 1. Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter.

FOR SOUTH-EASTERN ALASKA

LEAVE SEATTLE 9 P.M.

City of Topeka, July 5, 19, Aug. 3, 18.
Queen, July 9, 24, Aug. 8, 23.
Cottage City, July 12, 22, Aug. 1, 13, 25.
Al-Ki, July 14, 29, Aug. 14, 28.
Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter.
Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter.

The steamer Direct will leave Victoria for ports in South-Eastern Alaska at 6 a. m., July 30, 25, Aug. 9, 24. Steamer leaves Victoria every fifteenth day thereafter.

For further information obtain Company's folder. The Company reserves the right to change steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing, without previous notice.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents, 61 Wharf St., Victoria, B. C.
TICKET OFFICE, 618 First Ave., Seattle.
M. TALBOT, Comml. Agent.
C. W. MILLER, Asst. Genl. Agent, Ocean Dock, Seattle.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., San Francisco.

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Rossland, B. C.

—THE—

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A Revelation in Dentistry.

For one month more the following fees will remain:

Full upper or lower sets vulcanite or celluloid, $10 per set.

Combination gold and vulcanite plates (the very best made), $40 each.

Partial plate, gold crowns and bridge work at very reduced rates.

Teeth extracted and filled absolutely without pain, and all work will be guaranteed perfectly artistic and of the finest material and workmanship.

Remember the address:

The West Dental Parlors,

OVER HIBBEN'S, GOVERNMENT ST., OPPOSITE BANK OF MONTREAL.

THE White Pass and Yukon Route

—TO—

ATLIN, HOOTALINQUA, BIG SALMON, AND WHITE HORSE MINING DISTRICTS.

THROUGH LINE SKAGWAY TO DAWSON, 559 MILES.

TIME TABLE OF RAIL DIVISION.

NORTH BOUND.				SOUTH BOUND.	
Lv. 8:30 p.m.	Lv. 9:00 a.m.	Skagway	Ar.	4:00 p.m.	Ar. 4:15 a.m.
Lv. 10:30 p.m.	Lv. 10:20 a.m.	White Pass	Ar.	2:35 p.m.	Ar. 2:10 a.m.
Lv. 11:40 p.m.	Lv. 11:15 a.m.	Log Cabin	Ar.	1:40 p.m.	Ar. 1:00 a.m.
Lv. 12:20 a.m.	Lv. 12:05 p.m.	Bennett	Ar.	1:05 p.m.	Ar. 12:20 a.m.
Lv. 2:45 a.m.	Lv. 1:40 p.m.	Cariboo	Ar.	11:20 p.m.	Ar. 10:20 a.m.
Ar. 6:40 a.m.	Ar. 4:00 p.m.	White Horse	Lv.	9:00 a.m.	Dp. 7.00 p.m.

Connections made at Cariboo with lake steamers for Atlin.

At White Horse the British Yukon Navigation Co.'s fleet of fine river steamers connect with the trains and afford direct and daily service to all Yukon points.

Special steamer from White Horse for Hootalinqua and Big Salmon Districts.

Connections made at Dawson for all Lower Yukon River points.

E. C. HAWKINS, General Manager.
J. H. GREER, Commercial Agent.
J. FRANCIS LEE, Traffic Manager.
Settle, Wash., and Skagway, Alaska.

DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE TO PORT TOWNSEND AND SEATTLE.

MAIL STEAMER

NORTH PACIFIC

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Seattle ..... 8:00 a.m.
Arrive Victoria ..... 3:00 p.m.
Leave Victoria ..... 7:30 p.m.

STR. UTOPIA

Commencing April 6th, 1901.
DAILY EXCEPT THURSDAY.
Leaves Seattle .....12 midnight
DAILY EXCEPT FRIDAY.
Arrives Victoria ..... 8:00 a.m.
Leaves Victoria .....12 noon
BERTHS, 25c. FARE, 25c.

DODWELL & CO., Agents, 64 Government St., Victoria, B. C.
Phone 580.

Atlantic Steamship Sailings.

Fr. Montreal.
Corinthian—Allan Line .....July 20
Tunisian—Allan Line .....July 27
Lake Megantic—Beaver Line .....July 19
Lake Superior—Beaver Line .....July 25
Fr. Portland.
Vancouver—Dominion Line .....Aug. 3
Fr. Boston.
Commonwealth—Dominion Line ....July 31
Saxonia—Cunard Line .....July 20
Ultonia—Cunard Line .....Aug. 3
Fr. New York.
Sardinia—Allan-State Line ..... July 24
Umbria—Cunard Line .....July 20
Lucania—Cunard Line .....July 27
Majestic—White Star Line .....July 17
Oceanic—White Star Line .....July 24
St. Louis—American Line .....July 17
Columbia—Ham.-Amer. Line .....July 25
Furnessia—Anchor Line .....July 20
Ethiopia—Anchor Line .....July 27
Grosser Kurfurst—N. G. Lloyd Line. July 25
Wilhelm Der Grosse—N. G. Lloyd. July 30

Passengers ticketed through to all European points and prepaid passages arranged for.

For reservations, rates and all information apply to

B. W. GREER, Agent, Victoria.

W. P. E. CUMMINGS, Genl. S.S. Agent, Winnipeg

Victoria & Sidney RAILWAY.

Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney as follows:

DAILY:

Leave Victoria at.....7:00 a.m., 4:00 p.m.
Leave Sidney at.....8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

SATURDAY:

Leave Victoria at.....7:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m.
Leave Sidney at.....8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

SUNDAY:

Leave Victoria at.....9:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m.
Leave Sidney at.....10.15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

Steamer Iroquois

Connecting with the Victoria & Sidney Railway, on and after May 20th, 1901, will sail (weather permitting) as follows:

Mondays.—Leave Sidney for Nanaimo at 8 a. m., calling at Fulford, Ganges, Mayne, Fernwood and Gabriola.

Tuesdays.—Leave Nanaimo for Sidney at 7 a. m., calling at Gabriola, Kuper, Chemainus, Vesuvius, Maple Bay, Burgoyne, Genoa, Cowichan and Mill Bay.

Wednesdays.—Leave Sidney at 8 a. m., calling at Fulford, Beaver Point, Ganges, Galiano, Mayne, Pender and Saturna.

Thursdays.—Leave Sidney for Nanaimo at 8 a. m., calling at Mill Bay, Cowichan, Genoa, Burgoyne, Maple Bay, Vesuvius, Chemainus, Kuper and Gabriola.

Fridays.—Leave Nanaimo for Sidney at 7 a. m., calling at Gabriola, Fernwood, Ganges, Mayne and Fulford.

Saturdays.—Leave Sidney at 8 a. m., calling at Saturna, Pender, Mayne, Galiano, Ganges, Beaver Point and Fulford.

Close connection made at Sidney with evening train for Victoria on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

T. W. PATERSON.

OCEANIC Steamship Company

FOR Hawaii, Samoa, New Zealand and Australia.

S.S. SIERRA, to sail Thursday, Aug. 1, at 10 a. m.

S.S. AUSTRALIA, to sail for Tahiti, Aug. 6, at 10 a. m.

S.S. MARIPOSA, to sail Saturday, Aug. 10, at 2 p. m.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., Agents, 643 Market street.

Freight office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.

Spokane Falls & Northern R'y Co. Nelson & Ft. Sheppard R'y Co. Red Mountain R'y Co.

The only all rail route between all points east, west and south to Rossland, Nelson and intermediate points; connecting at Spokane with the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and O. R. & N. Co.

Connects at Rossland with the Canadian Pacific Ry. for Boundary Creek points.

Connects at Meyers Falls with stage daily for Republic.

Buffet service on trains between Spokane and Northport.

EFFECTIVE MAY 5th, 1901.

Leave.	Day Train.	Arrive.
9:00 a.m.	Spokane	7:25 p.m.
12:50 p.m.	Rossland	4:10 p.m.
9:15 a.m.	Nelson	7:15 p.m.

H. A. JACKSON, General Passenger Agent.

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"IMPERIAL LIMITED"

Service For 1901 Commencing June 10th, 1901

Four Days Across the Continent

This is the fastest and best equipped train crossing the continent. If you are going East there are some facts regarding this service, and the scenery along the CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. which you should know.

The time is arranged to pass the greatest scenic features of the line during daylight. Pamphlets furnished free on application to any C. P. R. Agent or to

E. J. COYLE, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B. C.
B. W. GREER, Agent, Victoria.

NORTHERN PACIFIC — YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

TICKET OFFICE, Cor. Government and Yates Streets., VICTORIA, B. C.

CHEAP RATES

—TO—

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION, Buffalo, N. Y., and Return..... $86.00

Tickets on sale 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month.

Tickets sold on Aug. 6th and Sept. 3rd will be limited to sixty days.

Tickets will be limited 60 days from Chicago west, east of Chicago 30 days.

For further information apply to

A. D. CHARLTON, A. G. P. A., Portland, Ore.

C. E. LANG, General Agent, Victoria, B. C.

THE GREAT NORTHERN

75 Government Street, Victoria B. C.

Passengers can leave and arrive daily by steamers Utopia, Rosalie and North Pacific, connecting at Seattle with overland flyer.

JAPAN-AMERICAN LINE.
Fortnightly Sailings.

"RIOJUN MARU" will leave Victoria Aug. 6th, for China, Japan, and all Asiatic ports.

C. WURTELE, General Agent.

THE NORTH-WESTERN'S Fast Mail

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

Have added two more trains (the Fast Mail) to their St. Paul-Chicago service, making eight trains daily

BETWEEN

Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago.

This assures passengers from the West making connections.

The 20th Century train, "the finest train in the world," leaves St. Paul every day in the year at 8:10 p. m.

F. W. PARKER, General Agent, 151 Yesler Way, Seattle, Wash.

"The Milwaukee"

A familiar name for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, known all over the Union as the Great Railway running the "Pioneer Limited" trains every day and night between St. Paul and Chicago, and Omaha and Chicago. "The only perfect trains in the world." Understand: Connections are made with All Transcontinental Lines, assuring to passengers the best service known. Luxurious coaches, electric lights, steam heat, of a verity equalled by no other line.

See that your ticket reads via "The Milwaukee" when going to any point in the United States or Canada. All ticket agents sell them.

For rates, pamphlets, or other information, address,

J. W. CASEY, Trav. Pass. Agt., Seattle, Wash.
C. J. EDDY, General Agent, Portland, Ore.

Old Cup Defenders

The Schooner Which First Won the Trophy Is Still Afloat.

Nearly All Yachts Which Have Sailed in Races Are in Use.

Just now, when Constitution, the latest production in the way of a cup defender, holds first place in the affections of the nautically minded, the question arises, What has become of the former queens of the sea? Like ex-Presidents, once they have served their term, they quickly drop into obscurity, and while their most trivial action in their hey-day of usefulness was faithfully recorded in the newspapers, months, even years, now pass without mention of their names.

America, the famous schooner, that, fifty years ago went to England and in a race around the Isle of Wight against fifteen of the British cracks bore away the Queen's Cup for good and aye, as it seems, is still a fine and seaworthy craft. She is the property of Paul Butler, a nephew of Gen. Ben Butler, and is now fitting out at East Boston. She will celebrate her fiftieth anniversary by being present next September when Constitution and Shamrock II., off Sandy Hook, renew the struggle for the marine supremacy which she instituted.

But America since winning the Queen's Cup, which was afterward renamed in her honor, has not lived in idleness on her reputation. Some time after winning the trophy she was rechristened the Camilla, and won several races under her new name. In 1861 she turned up as the Memphis at Savannah in the service of the Confederates, and to escape capture by the United States frigate Wabash she was scuttled and sunk in St. John's river in Florida. After the war she was raised by the government, and used as a practice boat by the naval cadets at Annapolis. In 1870, when James Ashbury challenged for the cup, the government fitted her out at the Brooklyn navy yard at an expense of $25,000, and although twenty years old she beat the challenger, the Cambria. Franklin Osgood's Magic, however, was first home out of a fleet of twenty-four vessels. America was fourth. Ben Butler bought her from the government for $5,000, and took her to Boston.

The Hub has become quite a snug harbor for these ancient dames of high degree, and one may find there now not only the America, but the Mischief of 1881, the Puritan of 1885, the Mayflower of 1886 and the Volunteer of 1887. The Mayflower was chartered last week by a Western yachtsman, and she, too, will be seen at the cup races.

The Magic, which beat the Cambria by forty minutes in 1870, went ashore at Wilmington, Del., a dozen years later, and in time wind and wave wrought out their work upon her, and not a trace remains.

Columbia was the next cup defender, and in 1871 she defeated Livonia, Mr. Ashbury's second venture for the cup. Columbia is now owned by J. De F. Junkin, of Philadelphia, and takes a prominent part in all club functions.

The schooner Madeline, which defended the cup in 1876 against the Canadian boat Countess of Dufferin, is still a trim craft, now owned by a Mr. Lord, who purchased her from her original owner, John S. Dickerson, more than a dozen years ago. Mr. Dickerson, who is said to be the oldest yachtsman in the United States, took many cruises in her before he sold her, and the logs of these expeditions are full of interest to the ardent seafarer.

The Mischief, which beat the second Canadian challenger, Atalanta, in 1881, lay dismantled for a number of years in a Boston shipyard, but last season she was once more in commission, still a boat with a claim to admiration.

Puritan, which was built by Ed. Burgess for a Boston syndicate, a year after her success over Genesta, in 1885, was converted into a schooner and is now owned by John O. Shaw, jr.

Mayflower, which beat Galatea, the next comer, in 1886, also became a schooner and was sold by Gen. Paine to E. D. Morgan, who is managing Columbia in her races with Constitution. Mr. Morgan, who paid $20,000 for her, sold her after a year or so, and her new purchaser brought her back to her old home, Boston.

The Volunteer, also a Burgess boat, is now schooner rigged and black hulled and is one of the finest cruising yachts in Boston waters.

Vigilant, which in 1893 defeated Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie II., subsequently passed into the hands of Percy Chubb, former commodore of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, and he has seen to it that her nautical education has been kept up. This season he had her rig changed to that of a yawl, and she has sailed five races thus far in her new form against Henry S. Redmond's imported British yawl Ailsa. All of these races she has won, except the first, when she sailed without her centreboard in the annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club. A stiff breeze blew throughout the day, and the handicap of not having her board was too much. Since that day she has beaten Ailsa all the way from three to fourteen minutes, which shows she still has no liking for British companionship.

Defender, that in 1895 defeated Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie III., on his second quest for the cup, died this season a martyr to science. She was built of steel, aluminium and bronze, and the intimate association of these three metals, together with the action of sea water, caused a general corrosion. She was built for the sole purpose of defeating Lord Dunraven, and having done that, rendered service in tuning up Columbia. But the fatal malady was well developed even then, and Capt. Wm. Butler Duncan has said he wondered if she would hold together as he walked up and down on her picking up the bronze rivets as they popped out of the aluminium deck. She was sold to a junk dealer, and as Columbia and Vigilant went up the Sound a few weeks ago to race for the Glen Cove Cups, they saw her for the last time as they passed City Island. There was the old champion stark upon the shore. Only a garboard strake and the keel remained, and the blows of the wreckers' hammers resounded on these as the fleet glided by. Her spirit still goes marching on, however, and her steel mast has been stepped in Royal Phelps Carroll's yawl Navahoe.

As for her successor, Columbia—"throw physic to the dogs; she'll none of it." Better than ever before, the baffler of Shamrock I.'s cup aspirations has caused the New York Yacht Club syndicate some bad quarter hours recently, when she should have taken a back seat and didn't. But there is no dodging fate, and afterward Canstitution trounced her soundly for her giddiness. She showed on Thursday that she can outdo Constitution for first honors in a blow, and Capt. Wm. Butler Duncan says he will be perfectly satisfied with a three-minute victory over the peerless one of 1899.—New York Times.

More bottles of St. Louis A. B. C. Bohemian, "King of all bottled beers," are exported to foreign countries than of any other beer. The reason is plain: Its matchless hop flavor, pure tonic properties and perfect keeping qualities. The best family beer in every clime.

Order from
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Bottled at Brewery only. Never sold in bulk.
Our dainty book of menus—"Some German Suppers," free on request. The American Brewing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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It Makes the Infant Healthy and Strong, When All Other Foods Fail.

Lactated Food surpasses all other foods for infants because it saves life when the weak stomach has rejected all other forms of nourishment.

Lactated Food has more nutritive value than other foods, and is the most easily digested.

Lactated Food in its composition and effects is the most perfect substitute for mothers' milk.

Lactated Food has a corrective influence in all cases of irritability of the stomach and bowels.

Lactated Food is the only safe form of nourishment for the baby during the time of teething.

Lactated Food guarantees protection to the infant from all forms of hot weather troubles such as cholera infantum, diarrhoea and dysentery.

Mothers, give Lactated Food an immediate trial if your baby is sleepless, restless and peevish; it will cause the little one to thrive well and sleep sweetly. At all druggists.

AMERICA.

Was It Discovered by Buddhist Priests Before Columbus?

In Harper's for July, Professor Fryer, of the University of California, brings to light new evidence tending to prove that Buddhist priests discovered America one thousand years before the sailing of Columbus. The evidence is both documentary and substantial. Of the evidence of early Chinese documents Professor Fryer says:

"The narrative states that there was a Buddhist priest named Hui Shen, originally a native of Cabul, who in the year 499 A.D., during the reign of the Emperor Yung Yuan, came from the country of Fusang to Kingchow, the capital of the dynasty of Tsi, situated on the river Yang-tse. The country being in a state of revolution, it was not till the year 502 that he had an opportunity of going to the court of the Emperor Wu Ti, of the new Liang dynasty. He gave presents to the Emperor of curious articles brought from Fusang, among which was a material looking like silk, but the threads of which could support a great weight without breaking. This was evidently the fibre of the Mexican agave. He also presented a mirror of a foot in diameter, possessing wonderful properties, and resembling those in use in Mexico and other localities in America at that time. The Emperor treated him as an envoy from Fusang, and deputed one of the four principal feudal lords, named Yu Kie, to interrogate him respecting the country, and to take down his story in writing. This was accordingly done, and we have what is undoubtedly the original text, with only perhaps here and there a typographical error which can be easily explained.

"Among things, Hui Shen said that the people of Fusang were formerly in ignorance of the doctrines of Buddha, but during the reign of the Chinese Emperor Ta Ming, of the Sung dynasty, or A.D. 458, there were five bikshus, or Buddhist monks, from Cabul, who travelled there and promulgated the knowledge of the doctrines, books, and images of Buddhism. Their labors were successful, so that they ordained monks from among the natives; and thus the customs and manners of the people were soon reformed. He gave particulars of the journey through the Aleutian Islands and Alaska, with the length of the route, and a description of the inhabitants. He described the country of Fusang as twenty thousand li, or six thousand five hundred miles, to the east of Kamtchatka, and also due east from China. It grows great number of fusang trees, which when they first appear above ground are like bamboo shoots, and the people eat them. Threads are spun from the skin of the plant, which are woven into cloth from which clothing is made; or else it is made into embroidery. They also use the fibrous material of the fusang for making paper. These and many other features seem to point unmistakably to the Mexican agave. Red pears are mentioned, which agree in description with the fruit of the prickly pear, while grapes are represented as plentiful. There is plenty of copper, but no iron; and no money value is put on gold or silver. Their markets are free, and there are no fixed prices.

"The manners and customs of the people, their forms of government, their marriage and funeral ceremonies, their food and clothing, the method of constructing their houses, the absence of soldiers and military weapons, cities and fortresses, are all particularly noted, and agree with what is found in no countries bordering on the Pacific, except on the continent of America in general, and in Mexico in particular. To suppose that Hui Shen could have invented all these statements, and that his story can be satisfactorily explained upon any other theory than that he had actually made the journey which he so truthfully and soberly describes, is, to say the least of it, absurd."

Souvenir of the Royal Visit.

Recognizing that the approaching stay of Their Royal Highnesses

The Duke and Duchess of York

Will mark an epoch in the history of the City of Victoria and the Province of British Columbia, the publishers of The

Victoria Daily Times

SPECIAL SOUVENIR EDITION

Are prepared to issue a

Which will be published concurrently with the holding of the B. C. Agricultural Exhibition.

This number, which is issued under the patronage of His Worship the Mayor and Aldermen, will consist of fifty or sixty pages, printed on the finest paper, and embellished with over one hundred fine half-tone engravings, illustrating the resources of British Columbia and the beauties and wealth of Victoria and Vancouver Island.

Over 30,000 copies of this superb magazine edition, which will be enclosed in a handsome cover, will be circulated at the time of the Exhibition, thus affording an

Excellent Opportunity For Advertisers

to bring before the numerous visitors to Victoria during this civic carnival their ability to cater to the wants of the public

As the advertising will be limited, application should be made early for space to

The Times Printing and Pub. Co.

RESERVE.

Notice is hereby given that all the unappropriated Crown lands situated within the boundaries of the following areas are hereby reserved from pre-emption, sale, or other disposition, excepting under the provisions of the mining laws of the Province, for two years from the date hereof, pursuant to the provisions of sub-section (5) of section 41 of the "Land Act," as amended by section 6 of the "Land Act Amendment Act, 1901," to enable the Pacific Coast Power Company, Limited, to select therefrom timber limits for wood pulp and paper manufacturing purposes, as provided by an agreement bearing date the 13th day of June, 1901, viz.:

Area 1.—All the surveyed land on both sides of Kingcome River, and the land surveyed between Kingcome Inlet and Bond Sound.

Area 2.—Commencing at the northeast corner of Lot 1; thence following up the river at the head of Thompson's Sound and its branches, a distance of ten miles, and having a width on each side thereof of one mile.

Area 3.—Commencing at the northern boundary of Lots 45, 55 and 56, on the Klesa-Klene River; thence north along the said river and its branches five miles, and having a width on each side of one-half mile, including all surveyed lands

Area 4.—Commencing on Wakeman Sound at the southwest corner of Lot 61; thence west on the 51st parallel of latitude to a point north of Embley Lagoon; thence south to said lagoon; thence southwesterly following the passage between Kinnaird Island and Pandora Head to Mills Passage; thence to Queen Charlotte Sound; thence southeasterly along the shore line of Noel Channel, and easterly along the centre of Fife Sound to Village Point; thence northwesterly to the north of Trivett Island to the mouth of Kingcome Inlet; thence north along the west shore of Wakeman Sound to the point of commencement.

Area 5.—Consisting of Harbledown and Turner Islands.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 22nd June, 1901.

PROVINCIAL ROYAL JUBILEE HOSPITAL

TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES.

Sealed tenders will be received for supplying the above institution from August 1, 1901, to July 31, 1902, with the following articles, to be delivered free: Meat, poultry, vegetables, groceries, milk and drugs.

Tenders for scavenging and for printing and binding the tenth annual report will also be received.

Tenders to be delivered to the undersigned on or before noon on Thursday, July 25, 1901.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to

F. ELWORTHY, Secretary,
Board of Trade Building.

MUNICIPAL.

SEWERS RENTALS 1901

Property owners and others are hereby requested to take notice that the 31ST DAY OF JULY, INSTANT, is the last day for paying the annual Sewers Rent for the year 1901 at my office.

CHARLES KENT,
Treasurer and Collector.
City Treasurer and Collector's Office,
City Hall, Victoria, B.C., July 17, 1901.

Consolidated By-Laws

Persons wishing to obtain a copy of the Consolidated By-Laws of the City of Victoria may secure the same upon application at the office of the undersigned. Price $5 per copy.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, B.C., July 24th, 1901.

Victoria Building Society

The Semi-Annual General Meeting of the above society will be held at Sir William Wallace Hall, Broad street, on Tuesday, the 30th of July, 1901, at 8 p. m.

1. To receive the secretary's report and financial statement for the past half year, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

2. The holding of the 84th drawing for an appropriation.

See that your shares are in good standing.

By order.

A. ST. G. FLANT,
Secretary.

Vancouver Island Building Society

The semi-annual general meeting of the Vancouver Island Building Society will be held at the Pioneer Hall, Broad street, on Friday evening, July 26th, 1901. All members are requested to attend.

Dated this 22nd July, 1901.

C. S. BAXTER,
Secretary.

Continuous Quotations. Leading Markets. Private Wires. Quick Service.
F. H. BLASHFIELD, Manager.
J. NICHOLLES, Treasurer.

B.C. Stock Exchange, Ld.

CAPITAL $10,000.00.

New York Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton on Margin or for Delivery, Strictly Commission

Correspondents: Downing, Hopkins & Co., Seattle; Raymond, Pynchon & Co., Chicago; Henry Clews & Co., New York.

TELEPHONE 862.
21 BROAD STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

WALTHAM WATCH CO.'S, ELGIN WATCH CO.'S, DUEBER WATCH CO.'S

CELEBRATED WATCHES

Will be sold by us until further notice at prices 10 per cent. lower than departmental stores, either in Montreal or Toronto, and will duplicate any invoice of theirs at above reduction. WATCH JOBBING DEPARTMENT will be conducted strictly on Toronto prices. The best of material only used, and a full staff of first-class workmen employed. All work guaranteed twelve months.

STODDARD JEWELLERY STORE,
63 Yates Street.

NOTICE.

All mineral rights are reserved by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company within that tract of land bounded on the south by the south boundary of Comox District, on the East by the Straits of Georgia, on the north by the 50th parallel, and on the west by the boundary of the E. & N. Railway Land Grant.

LEONARD H. SOLLY,
Land Commissioner.

GRIFFITHS' MENTHOL LINIMENT

FOR ALL PAIN

A painful back, shoulder, hip, pain in the arms, legs, head, neck, feet, or any other part of the body, are all alike to Griffiths' Menthol Liniment. You just have to bathe the sore places with warm water to open the pores, wipe dry with a towel, and then rub Griffiths' Liniment right in where all the inflammation is and the pain will stop. You never in all your born days saw anything else so good for bodily aches and pains. It is clean, purely vegetable, non-poisonous, has a pleasant odor, never burns or blisters the most delicate skin, and rubs in so quickly that it is simply fun to use it. You will never again think of using a plaster or the old-fashioned oils and liniments once you have tried Griffiths' Menthol Liniment. It acts on pain just as water does on fire. "It puts it out." The very next time you have a pain, just try it and see

All druggists sell it, at 25 and 75 cents. The large size is the most economical, as it contains nearly four times the quantity.

SEE THAT YOU GET GRIFFITHS' LINIMENT.

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THE OLD RELIABLE

SHAWNIGAN LAKE HOTEL

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Pleasure and fishing boats for hire, which will be found equal to any others on the Lake.

The latest sanitary improvements and the best of spring water that can be obtained in the country. Every attention paid to the health of guests. Four roomed cottages near hotel for rent by the week or month, with or without board.

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Price $1.00 to $2.00 per pair.

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TOP and UNDERSKIRTS, BLOUSES, CAPES, WRAPPERS, DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SATINS, GENTS' TOP and UNDERSHIRTS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY, NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS of all kinds.
These goods must be cleared out at 50c. on the dollar.

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